

Heavy U.S. Raids Go On

Red Radio Warns of Attacks On Laos Cities for First Time

SAIGON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Communist broadcasts made public today warned of attacks on major cities of Laos for the first time in the Indochina war.

The U.S. Command reported, meanwhile, 10 new B-52 strikes and 139 fighter-bomber strikes against Communist buildups in South Vietnam. Reports received here told of U.S. planes and "possibly" B-52s involved in a new Laos government offensive against the Plain of Jars. Cambodian

reports said "allied" planes were aiding a government offensive against Angkor Wat.

The U.S. Command today acknowledged the loss of four more planes in Indochina, in addition to the three reported yesterday. The four were an observation plane shot down over Cambodia and three other planes lost to "nonhostile" causes earlier this month. This brought to 8,112 the number of planes and helicopters the United States has reported losing to all causes in Indochina since 1961.

Red Radio Broadcasts

Officials here released texts of Pathet Lao radio broadcasts that may have been timed to coincide with President Nixon's departure for Peking. U.S. military officials in Saigon have predicted major Communist offensives by Monday, when Mr. Nixon is scheduled to arrive in Peking.

Military analysts in Saigon said the Pathet Lao broadcasts threatened attacks against such major cities as the Laotian Royal capital of Luang Prabang, the administrative capital of Vientiane, and the southern cities of Savannakhet and Pakse. The analysts said the broadcasts could foreshadow a major escalation of the war by the Communists.

In Vientiane, Acting Defense Minister Prince Sisouk Na Champassak told a news conference today that the government, with U.S. air support, had launched an offensive against North Vietnamese occupying the Plain of Jars.

He said only small guerrilla units of less than companies were involved but reliable military sources said it was a major offensive involving 3,000 to 5,000 men and was aimed at easing Communist pressure on the Central Intelligence Agency base at Long Cheng, whose fall would jeopardize Vientiane.

A U.S. military spokesman, giving news details today of the 29 hours of raids by 125 planes against North Vietnam on Wednesday and Thursday, said the three planes lost with a total of six crewmen were hit by Russian-made surface-to-air missiles. He said that a total of 35 missiles were fired at the attacking jets. He said the missile fire was the most concentrated that pilots could remember.

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ALOHA—President Nixon is greeted in Hawaii with flowers on first stopover of his China trip.

2 Shaggy-Haired Musk Oxen Among Nixon's Gifts to China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Among the gifts President Nixon is taking to China are two shaggy-haired musk oxen. They will be given to the Peking zoo, which, it is understood, has long wanted a pair to put on display.

The musk ox, a native of North America, is still found in considerable numbers in Canada and Alaska. The two being taken to Peking are said to be descendants of Canadian musk oxen.

Just how the President hit upon the idea of giving musk oxen to the Chinese could not be learned. The White House has refused to discuss the gift until the animals are delivered in Peking next week.

The oxen, a male and a female, are not aboard the President's plane, but will be flown to China on a cargo plane being sent toward the end of Mr. Nixon's visit to bring U.S. equipment home.

Volume of Scenes
A bull musk ox is about five feet high at the shoulders while the cow is somewhat smaller. Both have horns on their almost neckless heads. Long, dark hair that hangs almost to the feet covers the body. Some authorities believe the oxen should be cultivated as Arctic cattle because of their excellent milk production, good meat and wool.

Mr. Nixon also is taking as a gift for one of the Chinese leaders a handsome volume of photographs and prints, prepared by the National Park Service, of American scenic views.

One black and white photograph, taken on a glass plate in 1871, is believed to be the first photograph of Old Faithful, the Yellowstone Park geyser. The photograph attracted great attention in Congress when it was first exhibited.

The volume was conceived by the park service when it was considering a gift to the Rockefeller and Mellon families in appreciation of their assistance in acquiring land for parks.

When White House officials saw the volume they were so impressed by its beauty that they asked that one be prepared as a gift for the President to take to China.

Hanoi Refuses Hope's POW Bid
PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 18 (AP).—Counselor Hope says Hanoi has turned down his offer to visit North Vietnam to discuss trading American prisoners of war for \$10 million.

He said he received the latest refusal Tuesday. It repeated an earlier statement by the North Vietnamese which said he would not be given a visa.

Signing Expected in May
150 to 200 Defensive ABMs Each Forecast in SALT Pact
(Continued from Page 1)
The option of defending their offensive sites.

But in the course of negotiations, the Soviet Union opposed this concept and held out for numerical equality. The expected accord on 150 to 200 and the decision to allow them placed anywhere was the result of compromise, it was understood.

Officially, the two sides have not yet agreed on what offensive weapons would fall under the interim agreement. The U.S. is still asking for a freeze or numerical limitation on both land-based and submarine-launched missiles, but the Soviet side has refused to consider underwater limitations unless the U.S. also includes its forward-based tactical aircraft which are capable of dropping nuclear weapons.

Rather than prolong the talks on offensive limitations and allow the Russians to increase their already sizable lead in the number of land-based missiles, the U.S. is expected to agree to some kind of limit on land-based missiles only. But it is still not known if this would mean a freeze at current levels or a numerical limit of some kind. Russia currently has 1,530 such missiles. The U.S. has 1,054.

With signs indicating a land-based interim accord, the U.S. has announced plans to proceed with new construction of submarine-launched missiles to prevent Moscow from going ahead in that field.

State Department official predicted the forthcoming Helsinki round will probably wind up in late April or early May with an agreement that will be announced in Moscow by President Nixon and Soviet officials. It is expected that after a short recess the second phase of talks will begin in Vienna, but these are expected to be long and protracted.

Dies After 11-Year Coma
TORONTO, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—John Edwood died in a hospital yesterday at the age of 29 after spending the last 11 years and 115 days of his life without speaking a word or recognizing anyone. He went into a coma on Oct. 25, 1960, after being injured in a high-school football game, and never regained consciousness.

Heath Calls in Mine Leaders After 16 Pct. Hike Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)
ers said they wanted. It recommended weekly increases of:
• \$15 for workers above ground, lifting their pay to \$80 a week.
• \$15 for underground workers, raising their pay to \$65.
• \$12 for the men who actually dig coal, increasing their pay to \$90.

This leaves the lowest-paid groups just 11, or \$3.50 a week, under the union's last demand. The Wilberforce package, however, called for increases over 18 months, and the miners sought a one-year deal.

The commission's package works out to a weighted average increase over one year of about 15 percent, according to calculations by The Washington Post. A top-level government official confirmed that this matched the private estimates made in Whitehall, the center of the governing bureaucracy.

That level is considerably more than the government hoped or expected Lord Wilberforce would propose. But in any event, the National Coal Board had committed itself in advance to giving the miners whatever the commission suggested.

Lord Wilberforce's report said that miners are unique, working at a difficult, dirty and dangerous task, that their solidarity is unusual in that they sought the biggest increases for the poorest paid and not the other way around, as most unions do.

Moreover, the report continued, the miners had willingly collaborated in raising productivity in the industry and permitting their numbers to shrink by more than half. Finally, the miners had once been the best paid industrial workers, and now they have fallen below the average of factory wages here.

For all these reasons, the report said, an exception should be made and the miners should get a large pay boost.

The Heath government will rely on all this talk of "exceptions" to hope that other unions will help to the 8 percent pay increase line. But leaders of teachers, bus drivers, railwaymen and others, whose contracts have or are about to run out, are already talking of the miners as an example and not as a special case.

Broad Controls
That is why Mr. Heath's economic policy is a shambles to-night. Officials are already talking in private of a new approach. Veteran observers of the economic scene doubt that anything short of broad controls, mandatory or informal, over all sectors of the economy—not just wages—will have any hope of success.

Apart from the economic dilemma, there is the fundamental problem of daily existence with diminishing power, heat and light. In homes and offices, the electricity here is now turned off an average of nine hours every third day. Industry is working with about half its normal supply of electricity. The London rush hour tonight was chaotic because some street and signal lights are out. Even tougher power cutbacks are scheduled for next week.

If the Coal Board and the miners can reach an agreement, there will be some immediate relief because pickets will be removed. That would permit coal above the ground to be delivered to generating stations.

But at best, there will be no normal deliveries of power for several weeks, and rationing will have to go on.

Some senior Labor figures, as well as Conservatives and Liberals, were deeply concerned today at an episode after last night's vote. This was the handling of the Liberal leader, Jeremy Thorpe, by Labor members angry because five Liberals had voted with the government.

The one Liberal opposed to the Common Market, Evelyn Houson, rose in the House today to protest the assault on Mr. Thorpe. He asked the Speaker, Selwyn Lloyd, to rebuke those concerned.

"In view of the fact that we are all concerned with physical violence and intimidation outside the House," Mr. Houson said, "I would ask the Speaker whether he has anything to say about it" here.

Apologies Demanded
The Speaker said the right way to proceed was by a formal motion, and Mr. Houson and a Conservative

Waldheim Plans To Start S. Africa Talks March 6
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will arrive in Cape Town March 8 to begin consultations with South African government on the question of South-West Africa, the UN announced today.

The announcement said Mr. Waldheim would visit South-West Africa, known in the United Nations as Namibia, during his stay.

A UN spokesman said the discussions would be "limited to Namibia" and the secretary-general did not intend to discuss the general question of apartheid with the South African authorities.

A former German colony, South-West Africa was given to the League of Nations mandate system. The United Nations voted in 1966 to terminate that control, but has been unable to implement the decision, which South Africa called illegal.

French Reds Say Prague Rejects Trials Tied to '68
PARIS, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak Communist party leader, Gustav Husak, has said that there will be no political trials of those involved in the "Prague spring" of 1968, the French Communist party reported last night.

The French party said one of its officials, Roland Leroy, had received this assurance during a recent visit to Prague. He said Mr. Husak had added: "There is not and will not be in Czechoslovakia any trial or arrest for reasons of opinion. Socialist legality will be scrupulously respected."

But the Czech leader stressed the need to defend Socialism and Czechoslovak laws.

"It is within this framework that proceedings have recently been started regarding the constitution of an illegal conspiratorial network and that most of the people detained and questioned have been released," Mr. Leroy quoted Mr. Husak as having said.

2d Jail Term Is Given to Miss Devlin

(Continued from Page 1)
"Why doesn't she go to jail now? She gets away with murder. If she were a Protestant she would be put in jail."

Meanwhile, gunmen bombed shopping centers in Londonderry today and set fire to a town hall near the border with the Irish Republic. In Belfast, a shopkeeper hurled a bomb back at raiders.

In Dublin, the IRA reported "unprecedented police activity" against the organization, involving the arrests of a number of members in the republic.

A British Army spokesman said gelignite bombs exploded within 30 minutes of each other in three Londonderry shopping centers, causing extensive damage but no casualties. Gunmen who planted the bombs gave customers and employees in the centers 30 minutes to evacuate the areas, the spokesman said.

In Newry, where Catholics staged the largest civil rights march in the province's 50-year history Feb. 6, incendiary bombs planted by four armed men damaged the town hall.

In Belfast, David Corbett, 34, grabbed a briefcase containing a 20-pound gelignite bomb and hurled it into the street minutes after a gunman planted the device in his news agent's shop in the city center.

"The gunman said we had five minutes to get out," Mr. Corbett said, "I ran, and grabbed the briefcase and threw it into the middle of the street as the gunman's car was pulling away."

"I suppose I took a chance," he said, "but when a man sees his livelihood about to be destroyed, he has to do something about it."

Kosciusko-Morizet Is Named France's Ambassador to U.S.
By Jonathan C. Randall
PARIS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, the 59-year-old French permanent representative at the United Nations, has been named ambassador to the United States, the French Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday.

He will take up his new post in Washington in April as the successor of Charles Lucet, who has been named ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet's name has been mentioned as a strong contender for the Washington post ever since Olivier Wormser, former ambassador to the Soviet Union, turned down the most prestigious of French diplomatic jobs in favor of remaining governor of the Bank of France.

Mr. Wormser apparently showed no enthusiasm for Washington's subliminal summer climate and is said to have rejected Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's efforts to have him replace at the French central bank.

Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet is a graduate of the prestigious Ecole Normale Supérieure and until the end of World War II taught in a succession of provincial lycées and at the Sorbonne.

His knowledge of the United States began in 1945 when he took time off from his first political job, as a high official of the Prefecture of the Seine Department covering the Paris region, to teach a semester of French literature at Columbia University.

Thereafter he served from 1946 to 1953 as the head of the civil household of Vincent Auriol, the first postwar president of France, acquiring in the process the status of a senior member of the Council d'Etat—the supreme French court for cases involving citizens' complaints against the state.

From 1957 to 1963 he served as French representative to the UN trustee council.

His experience there stood him in good stead when he was named ambassador to then Congo-Leopoldville, a country then scarcely appreciated by De Gaulle, backing of the Katanga secession and refusal to help pay the costs of the UN peacekeeping force in the Congo.

His notable success in improving France's position in the Congo proved useful when in 1969 he took over responsibility for the French government's aid to radio and television systems in former French colonies in north and black Africa.

A year later he was named French ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a delicate task in view of De Gaulle's withdrawal from the military aspects of the alliance. He was named to the UN position in 1970.

Brief Strike Shuts Belgium's Shops, Cafés, Garages
BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The 350,000-strong United Front of Small Shopkeepers, Garage Owners and Café Proprietors this morning held a strike as a protest against alleged discrimination over pension payments, the government's policy of price control and the mushrooming growth of supermarkets.

As a result, hundreds of thousands of customers were unable to do their early morning shopping. The large area was paralyzing. The large area was paralyzing. The large area was paralyzing.

Elsewhere the action varied from closures only during the morning in some owners' gesture of merely switching off window lights.

Like Luxembourg, Belgium has a ministry of the middle classes, which represents the interests of that section of the population which would be known as Poujadist in France.

The council of the European Launcher Development Organization said improvements in the integration system of the Europa rocket would delay tests until 1973.

The rocket was designed to put a French-German telecommunications satellite into orbit.

McGovern Campaign Joined by Salinger
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary to the late President Kennedy, has joined Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign on a full-time basis, the senator's campaign office announced yesterday.

Mr. Salinger, also press secretary for former President Johnson, served on the campaign staff on the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

New Envoy in Moscow
MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The first ambassador of the newly-formed state of Bangladesh arrived here tonight to take up his duties. He is Shamsur Rahman, a former Pakistani civil servant. Russia was the first major power to recognize Bangladesh.

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

WEATHER

ALGAEVE 12 34 Snow
AMSTERDAM 13 37 Cloudy
ANTWERP 13 37 Partly cloudy
ATHENS 13 51 Partly cloudy
BERLIN 12 34 Rain
BRUSSELS 12 34 Partly cloudy
CAIRO 12 34 Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN 12 34 Partly cloudy
DUBLIN 12 34 Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH 12 34 Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT 12 34 Partly cloudy
GENEVA 12 34 Partly cloudy
HAMBURG 12 34 Partly cloudy
LONDON 12 34 Partly cloudy
LUXEMBOURG 12 34 Partly cloudy
MADRID 12 34 Partly cloudy
MILAN 12 34 Partly cloudy
MOSCOW 12 34 Partly cloudy
NEW YORK 12 34 Partly cloudy
PARIS 12 34 Partly cloudy
PRAGUE 12 34 Partly cloudy
ROME 12 34 Partly cloudy
SOFIA 12 34 Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM 12 34 Partly cloudy
TALLINN 12 34 Partly cloudy
TAMPERE 12 34 Partly cloudy
TOKYO 12 34 Partly cloudy
VIENNA 12 34 Partly cloudy
WARSAW 12 34 Partly cloudy
WILNIUS 12 34 Partly cloudy
ZURICH 12 34 Partly cloudy

China Assails Nixon for His War Policies

By Tillman Durbin
HONG KONG, Feb. 18 (NYT).—China charged today that the Nixon administration is continuing policies of "aggression and war" as the President headed from Washington toward conferences in Peking next week with leaders of China.

An article by the official Hsinhua news agency released here attacked Mr. Nixon's foreign policy actions and attitudes as reflected in the President's foreign policy report and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's Defense Department report last week and said the two speeches "make it plain the foreign policy of U.S. imperialism remains one of global aggression and power politics backed by strength."

In referring to Mr. Nixon's passages dealing with his visit to China, the Hsinhua article made the first mention of the Nixon China trip to come from Peking in six weeks.

Not Violent
The article was not violent, but in registering criticisms of and objections to American policy around the globe it constituted a general re-survey of known Chinese foreign policy positions everywhere and a strong statement of Chinese differences with the United States.

The article, thus, seemed a fore-warning of the difficulties ahead and a curtain-raiser for the forthcoming Sino-American talks.

Hsinhua said Mr. Nixon's statements that China is a "dedicated opponent" of "U.S. imperialism" and that Peking talks would not be at the expense of friendship, diplomatic ties and the U.S. defense commitment with Taiwan show "U.S. imperialism has no wish to change its hostile position toward China."

The agency stated Mr. Nixon's remarks show the Nixon administration "has not yet relinquished its idea of one China—two governments" and asserted the President "is in the grip of insuperable self-contradiction."

8-Point Proposal
Depouncing Mr. Nixon's eight-point proposal for a settlement of the Vietnam war and his Vietnamization program, Hsinhua stated if the U.S. government really wanted to seek peace in Vietnam and Indochina, it must accept the seven-point peace proposals of the South Vietnam provisional Communist-led regime providing for a complete and unconditional American withdrawal from Vietnam along with an end to support for the anti-Communist regimes in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Hsinhua scored Mr. Nixon's statements on ties with Japan, South Korea and Taiwan and charged the President and Mr. Laird with enlisting "the service of Japanese militarism for aggression against Korea, China and other Asian countries" through encouraging modernization of Japan's military equipment.

9 Anti-War Sailors Flown to Carrier For Vietnam Duty
SAN DIEGO, Feb. 18 (AP).—Nine young sailors who refused to leave for Vietnam with their ships were taken into custody yesterday and flown by helicopter to the carrier Kitty Hawk at sea.

The men, including seven crewmen of the carrier, surrendered to Navy investigators at one of two San Diego churches which had granted them sanctuary. On hand were well-wishers from anti-war groups.

Two of the sailors had failed to leave Tuesday aboard the other ship.

The Kitty Hawk left San Diego with 5,000 crewmen three hours before the arrests were made.

A handful of telegrams from congressmen arrived at the churches, including one from Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., a Democratic presidential candidate, advising the nine that "I share your objections to the air war in Indochina."

Bengalis Visit Vatican
VATICAN CITY, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The two Roman Catholic bishops of Bangladesh have arrived in Rome for an audience with Pope Paul VI.

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The Wages of Sin or Why Clifford Irving Is Smiling

By Mike Royko

Mr. Royko is a columnist for the Chicago Daily News. This was made available by the New York Times News Service.

CHICAGO.—Reliable sources have told me that Clifford Irving has turned down a publisher who offered him a \$25,000 advance to write a book about his great hoax.

He turned it down because he is reportedly expecting to get an advance of \$500,000 for such a book.

Such a movie would bring Mr. Irving another \$150,000 to \$200,000, publishing sources say.

And that still isn't all.

The advance he receives for the book is based on the royalties he would earn from the sale of about 400,000 hard-cover copies.

Anything beyond that would bring Mr. Irving 15 percent of the sale price—about \$125 a book.

With the enormous, worldwide publicity generated by the Irving-Hughes-Ninjabito-etc. affair, book sales would probably exceed 400,000.

500,000 Sale

One publisher said: "It would have to go over a half million copies sold. The interest in Europe would be enormous. Hell, he'll make \$800,000 or \$700,000 on the hard-cover sales easily."

And that still isn't all.

Once the hard-cover market has been exhausted, the paperback edition will be brought out. And that could bring him several hundred thousands more in profits.

And that still isn't all.

The magazines and newspapers will be falling over each other to buy serialization rights. Time-Life is rumored to be offering more for the hoax story than it did for the now discredited Hughes biography.

And then there is the selling of Mr. Irving's earlier books, which are now selling better than they ever did when he was just another guy with a typewriter.

And that still isn't all. He'll be able to hit the lecture and personal appearance circuit. While he is a hot name, he'll be in the \$1,000-and-up-appearance bracket.

All in all, Mr. Irving expects to make as much as \$1 million by writing his story.

That means he will make more money from the story of his fraud than he would have if his Howard Hughes autobiography had been true.



Ah, but you ask how he will be able to write the book, and enjoy the money, if he is tucked away in a prison cell.

For an answer to that problem, I give you the opinion of a leading criminal lawyer.

"On the basis of what I've read, I don't think they can get him on anything unless Howard Hughes is willing to come to court and testify."

"And you know he's not going to do that. If Hughes won't appear in court on all those civil cases that are costing him tens of millions of dollars, why would he go to court on this?"

Uh-huh. You can't prosecute a case by having a guy testify over a telephone, or send in a tape-recorded statement. They'll need Hughes in court to make a real case, and they won't have him. You watch. Irving is going to walk out of this one free as can be."

So that seems to explain why, with all of his apparent problems, Clifford Irving is smiling.

And why Nina keeps smiling.

And why the cute scuba diver is smiling.

The only one who isn't smiling is wife Edith, because she figures to wind up in a Swiss jail.

People keep asking: How did Clifford Irving ever think he could get away with it?

Because he is getting away with it.

17-Room Hotel Floor Sealed Off

Hughes in Nicaragua: Full Secrecy

From Wire Dispatches

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 18

Howard Hughes, the reclusive millionaire, settled in today on a

leased floor of a luxury hotel

here. At least, he has not been

seen.

Nicaraguan business circles

speculated that Mr. Hughes, who

was here yesterday from the

United States, might be planning a

large-scale casino venture for

the future. Central American

republics, that he might be

involved in an oil deal or

that he might be making large

oil purchases.

President Anastasio Somoza has

declined an interest in

building casinos and Hughes' Top

Executive have visited

casinos frequently in the last

few months.

Hotel on a Bluff

Mr. Hughes and his aides are

sitting in the 17th-floor, 17-

room suite of the Inter-

Continental Hotel, a pyram-

idal building on a bluff over-

looking this capital of 300,000

people.

A spokesman for the hotel said

Mr. Hughes had not checked in

at all doors leading to the eighth

or were locked; the elevator

for that floor has been

removed and its place covered

by a piece of wood and

spokes on the floor have been

removed.

U.S. Ambassador Turner Shel-

ley said Mr. Hughes arrived in

Managua with a small entourage

and took up residence on the

17th floor of the hotel. The

17th floor penthouse-supper club

also blocked off to the rest of

the hotel's guests.

In Las Vegas, Nev., a Hughes

of Co. spokesman said Mr. Hughes

Since the industrialist deals

face-to-face with only about six

assistants, the convenience of con-

tinuing to direct his empire from

Paradise Island was at an end.

The trip came while court

hearings were in progress in New

York on a purported auto-

biography of Mr. Hughes written

by Clifford Irving, a book that

has been called a hoax.

Jury Delays Testimony

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—

Mr. Irving and his wife Edith will

not be called until the middle of

next week to appear before a

federal grand jury investigating

the purported autobiography.

Approval of the delay for the

Irving's and Richard R. Stine-

kind, a research assistant to the

author, was announced after a

two-hour meeting between a gov-

ernment attorney and the couple's

lawyers.

The grand jury is investigating

the possibility of mail fraud in

the payment of royalties for the

book.

House Passes Anti-Poverty Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (NYT)—

Brushing aside threats of an

other presidential veto, the

House yesterday passed a \$5.4

billion anti-poverty bill greatly

expanding Head Start programs

for preschoolers and creating an

independent legal-services pro-

gram for the poor.

The bill cleared the House by

a vote of 234 to 127 after vigor-

ous debate in which Republican

leaders warned that President

Nixon would veto it, just as he

had done an earlier anti-poverty

bill several months ago.

The bill now goes to the Sen-

ate, where liberals will seek to

attach a vast day-care program

similar to one that largely

prompted the earlier veto.

Day-Care Issue

House Democrats, hoping to

avoid another veto, had stripped

the day-care provisions from

their revised bill. Instead, they

expanded the existing Head Start

program and extended it to the

poor on the basis of ability

to pay.

But Republican leaders, during

floor debate, protested that this

concession was not enough to sat-

isfy the President.

They sought, instead, a mere

two-year extension of the existing

anti-poverty program, without

any changes. This was rejected,

206 to 159, by a surprising large

outpouring of Democrats, joined

by a few moderate Republicans.

The moderate Democratic showing

on this key vote reflected the

vigorous drive by House Demo-

cratic leaders to round up ab-

sentees who had stretched a one-

week recess into an extra week

of freedom.

The absentees were deluged

with telegrams and telephone

calls during the past 24 hours by

Speaker Carl Albert and other

Democratic leaders, urgently re-

questing their return.

Among those heeding the

leadership calls were several

Democrats who flew back in mid-

afternoon from Canada, where

they had arrived just the day be-

fore for an inter-parliamentary

conference.

\$70 Million Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—

Legislation to authorize ex-

penditures of \$70 million a year to

prevent and treat venereal disease

S. Africans Invite

Head of NAACP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive

director, has been invited to South

Africa to deliver a speech April 1.

State Department officials said

yesterday.

If he makes the trip, Mr. Wil-

kins would be the first American

black civil rights leader to visit

South Africa, which pursues a

strict racial separation policy. He

was invited by the Association for

Educational and Cultural Ad-

vancement of the African People

of South Africa.

U.S. Treatment of Drunks

The report was highly critical

of the attitude of the American

authorities toward alcoholism.

"Too often," it said, "the only

community health resource for

acutely intoxicated individuals is

an emergency facility commonly

known as a detoxification center.

"When isolated from other hu-

man services, these centers dupli-

cate the revolving-door syndrome

long associated with repeated in-

carceration, rather than providing

for the rehabilitation of alcohol

abusers and alcoholic persons.

"The most visible victims of

alcoholism are inhabitants of Skid

Row across the nation, yet they

represent only from 3 to 5 per-

cent of the alcoholic population

in the United States."

Among blacks and other minor-

ity groups, the report said, heavy

drinking "has accentuated or been

a response to such hardships as

limited access to job opportunities,

unequal housing and schooling,

and inadequate medical care."

Public drunkenness accounts for

one-third of all arrests, the re-

port said, and when drunken driv-

ing and other drinking offenses

are added, the percentage rises

Alcohol: The Most Abused Drug in the U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—

Alcohol is the most abused drug

in the United States, the Health,

Education and Welfare Depart-

ment told Congress today in the

government's first annual report

on alcohol and health.

There are now nine million

persons classified as alcoholics or

problem drinkers in America—

almost 10 percent of the work

force—and alcoholism is an epi-

demic among American Indians,

according to the report.

It said the problem causes 28,-

000 traffic deaths a year and

drains the economy of \$15 billion

annually.

The report contained these ob-

servations by Dr. Martin K. Du-

val, Assistant Secretary for Health

and Science at HEW:

"While we are horrified by the

abuse of such drugs as halluci-

nogens, narcotics and stimulants

by our youth, we pay little heed

to the most abused drug of them

all—alcohol."

"When this nation became con-

cerned about drug use among

the young, the public was finally

forced to recognize that adult use

of alcohol—a central nervous-

system drug which we use as a

social beverage—is actually the

major drug problem in this coun-

try and that young people learn

from imitation and identification

with adults."

Alcohol does have medicinal

value, said Dr. Morris E. Ch

Eddy Myers, News Vendor, Dies at 70

A Beloved Character Departs the Paris Scene

PARIS, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Edward Elmer Myers, one of the best and surely the best-loved of the vendors of the International Herald Tribune, died this morning at the American Hospital after a long illness.

Eddy—or "Don," the French diminutive by which he was known to his legion of French friends and clients—was 70 years old, which will sound both casual acquaintances who would

have taken him for 50, and the regulars at his "annual" birthday parties of which at least 120 had been recorded.

As familiar a monument as the Arc de Triomphe to the nocturnal crowds in the Champs-Élysées quarter, Eddy had dispensed the Trib—as well as countless pocketful of candy and peanuts, a sympathetic ear, a grumpy "Hi, Harry" (when he didn't know your name) and a rare swig

from his flask of tequila (when he did)—for decades.

Los Angeles-born, Eddy lived for a time in Mexico, where his father ran a casino, and where Eddy, as a 10-year-old dealer, picked up the card sense that laid waste to many a blundering American Legion Post No. 1. (An excellent student and high-school tennis player in California, he joined the Army at the outbreak of World War II, rose to the rank of first lieutenant, saw front-line action but escaped serious injury until struck down in his prime during a softball game at Nancy, France, and in 1944 entered liberated Paris, which he never left.

He became a Trib vendor in 1945.

'A Very Lovely Life'

"I've had a very lovely life here," he once told a reporter. "In Paris, you can just be yourself. There are no tensions. I have no tensions." Then, when pressed on the point, he would snap with the trademark charm that was his alone: "Goddamn, I am NOT tense! And mind your own business!"

(On the other hand, Eddy never considered adopting French nationality. "I'm American, and proud of it," he said often. "It may not be the same U.S., and I doubt if I'll ever go back, but make no mistake, I'm American.") That, incidentally, squashed all recurring reports that Eddy was considering running for Mayor of Paris. That and the fact that Eddy had never been known to run for anything in his life.

Less a wheeler-dealer—even back in the black-market days—than a pater familias, Eddy managed, and managed well, to supplement his income from the Trib through sheer force of person-

ality. Among other legendary coups, he was perhaps the only man in Paris who could enter virtually all of the better hotels in his working clothes (baggy trousers, Harvard Tribune sweater and enormous mid-waist pocket from which he could conjure anything from Havana cigars to a pair of tickets to tomorrow's tennis finals, courtesy of old pal Lew Hoad). Calling to the head-banman by name, Eddy would ask for a glass with ice, settle himself at one of the best tables in the house and pour himself a good stiff one from the ever-present flask.

Not was transportation a problem. In his pouch were three or four of the most dog-eared Metro tickets in the annals of subway history. On speaking acquaintance with most of the ticket-punchers on the Paris lines, he would simply fish at the entrance for one of the ancient tickets. The gate-keeper would only squeeze his puncher, some inches to the side of the ticket, and Eddy would stash the molder but virgin pasteboard back in its cupboard and board the train, gratis.

As a Paris character of long-standing, the veteran vendor appeared in several films as himself, upstaging the likes of Joanna Shimkus, Jean Gabin and even Brigitte Bardot, although he stoutly maintained that there was absolutely no truth to the rumor that it was really Eddy Myers who played Jean Seberg in "Breathless."

Eddy's best—beginning at 11:30 p.m. when he would grab a huge bundle of Tribs hot off the press—comprised, for the most part, the Champs-Élysées area, with regular stops at 1 a.m. and 3 a.m. for the twice-nightly exodus from the Lido, a particular pleasure involving, as it did, a frequent



Eddy Myers

but grandfatherly pat on the

fanny. But it was his recurring birthday bash— invariably celebrated by one or another lovely lady introduced as "my wife"—which was perhaps the high point of Eddy's year. Eddy himself would prepare the abundance of food (crisps, chicken, chili, the works), supply the drinks, rent the Blue Note for the occasion (until the jazz club folded) and climax the orgy of goodwill with an unforgettable rendition of "September Song."

The parties—ah, those birthday parties—will long be remembered on the Paris scene—but hardly longer than the man himself.

Malta Sends Britain a Note In Rent Issue

Acts After Cabinet, Union Leaders Meet

From Wire Dispatches
VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 18.—Malta has sent a message to the British government, the first since the talks on the future of British military bases on the island broke down 10 days ago in Rome.

The message was sent after Prime Minister Dom Mintoff presided over a meeting of the cabinet and officials of the general workers union last night.

The labor leaders were worried, sources said, about the growing unemployment rate. Government figures showed earlier this week that unemployment on Malta now stands at 6,700, the highest figure in five years.

In London, officials declined to disclose any details of what was understood to be a lengthy communication, but said that the government was studying it.

Hours after the message was sent the British began final operations to dismantle their military installations on the island. The project was regarded here as the final stage of the British withdrawal, which is to end by March 31.

Dispute on Rent

The dispute centers on Malta's demand for an annual rental of \$45.8 million for the bases. Britain and NATO have offered \$33.6 million.

Informed sources hinted today that the message to London might contain Malta's reply to the final offer made by the British Defense Secretary, Lord Carrington, and the NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, during the Rome talks.

Mr. Mintoff broke off the talks and accused NATO of handing down an unacceptable ultimatum. He returned here for consultations with his cabinet and union leaders, saying he considered it "very improbable" that further negotiations would take place.



Ahmad Alami, 32, Jordanian eye specialist (covered with blanket), accused of Blackpool child murders.

Jordanian Doctor Accused Of Killing 3 Blackpool Babies

BLACKPOOL, England, Feb. 18 (AP)—A Jordanian physician from Jerusalem was charged with murder today after the stabbing deaths of three infants in their hospital beds.

He was identified in court as Ahmad Alami, 32, an eye specialist at Blackpool's Victoria Hospital, where the children were slain as they slept.

Dr. Alami was accused of the murder of 4-year-old Deborah Ann Carson. The deaths of two boys, both aged 3, could be added to the charge at a later date.

Dr. Alami was ordered held in custody until another hearing in a week's time. No explanation for the attacks was given in the brief, formal hearing.

Dead Identified
A coroner's court on the killings opened today and adjourned until March 19 after evidence

of identification of Deborah, Martin Langhorne and Nicholas Scott.

Two nurses and another child suffered serious knife wounds during the attack in the early hours of yesterday. One of the nurses is still gravely ill after emergency surgery. The other was in satisfactory condition.

Dr. Alami had been at the hospital since 1970. Authorities said he was married and his wife recently returned to Jordan.

Son of Mufti
JERUSALEM, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Jordanian physician charged in Blackpool with the knife murder of three British infants was identified here today as the son of the Mufti of Jerusalem, Sheikh Saad el-Din Alami.

Sheikh Saad, the highest Muslim religious leader in the Holy City, was dumbfounded when he was told by a newsmen's telephone call of his son's arrest.

Top-Level Soviet Talks Held On Failing Winter Wheat Crop

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—The Soviet Union announced today that the party and government leaders of the nation's 15 republics had been summoned to Moscow to hear a speech by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the national party chief, about the difficult agricultural situation this year.

The unusual one-day conference yesterday was disclosed today in all major newspapers. It reflected the gravity of farm prospects as unusually cold weather in the southern regions, combined with little snowfall, appears to have killed a major portion of the winter grain crop.

The Kremlin meeting, which was also attended by high officials from national ministries and other agencies concerned with agriculture, also indicated concern that the present emphasis on wheat cultivation in the Soviet Union was not yielding the forage grain needed for expansion of livestock herding, one of the key goals of the current five-year plan (1971-75).

Spring planting in the Soviet Union has traditionally been the subject of a press and radio campaign designed to exhort collective and state farms to do a good job. This year, however, an additional note of anxiety appears to have crept into official comment because of the destructive winter.

The slow start this year in agriculture follows a year in which overall farm production showed no gain compared with 1970. The Soviet planners had been counting on the current year to begin the climb toward higher output goals set for 1975.

The announcement of the Kremlin meeting was cautiously worded and gave no indication of the detailed problems discussed except to say that they involved "problems of preparing and carrying out spring field work as well as the further development of animal husbandry."

The summoning of the party first secretaries and of the government premiers of the republics was in keeping with the present practice of the national leadership of assigning responsibility for economic performance to the officials of the various republics.

Although the substance of Mr. Brezhnev's speech to the assembly was not disclosed, he presumably sought to impress it with the urgency of the present farm situation and issued instructions to be passed on in sharp to the relevant agricultural leaders in the republics.

Winter wheat, which is planted in late autumn and harvested in June, accounts for as much as 40 percent of the Soviet Union's total wheat crop. Spring wheat, which represents the rest, is planted in spring and is ready for harvesting in August.

Western specialists estimate that as much as one-third of the winter wheat crop may have been damaged. The replanting of at least part of this area is expected to put an additional load on the Soviet Union's farming sector, which is customarily hampered by a shortage of manpower, machinery and materials.

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GERMANY—MÜNICH. The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Hohler, 9 has a.s. at 11:45 and worship 12:45. Inform. Tel.: 23334. Pastor R. W. Terry.

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CRUISE PASSENGERS Reach Chilean Port

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The 104 passengers from the grounded Norwegian cruise ship Lindblad Explorer arrived today to a brass band welcome and agreed that their rescue in a raging Antarctic blizzard was "one of the greatest" in the annals of sea disasters.

They praised the Lindblad crew and the crew of the Chilean Navy transport which brought them to this port.

The Lindblad Explorer ran aground last week on the rocks off King George Island in the South Shetland chain. The Chilean ship reached the scene a few hours later, but a blizzard prevented it from leaving until Tuesday.

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U.S. Woman Envoy Arrested As Spy in 1971, Cairo Says

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Egyptian authorities last September arrested an American woman diplomat caught "red-handed" spying on Russian aircraft, a presidential aide said today.

The incident sparked a diplomatic crisis which Washington said could obstruct Middle East peace efforts, according to Mohammed Hassanin Helal, editor of the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram*.

Mr. Helal, a confidant of President Anwar Sadat, made the disclosure in his weekly newspaper column. It followed by one day a speech by Mr. Sadat in which he said two Belgians and a Frenchman were arrested in Cairo recently on charges of being Israeli spies.

The three allegedly distributed thousands of anti-regime and

anti-Russian leaflets and tried to exploit last month's student disturbances "to split the home front."

Mr. Helal said the woman was part of a "gigantic espionage case" and acted as liaison for an Egyptian agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. He did not indicate if she had been released.

He said she was "caught red-handed" trying to find information about the new Soviet planes in Egypt.

Diplomatic sources in Beirut identified the woman as Eve Anne Harris, a secretary, and said she was held in an interrogation center on the northern outskirts of Cairo for three months. She was then released and left the country immediately, they said.

Miss Harris was secretary to U.S. diplomat Eugene Trome, who worked in the U.S. interest section of the Spanish Embassy. It was generally assumed in the non-diplomatic community in Cairo that he worked for the CIA. The Spanish Embassy has handled U.S. interests in Cairo since Egypt broke off ties with the United States as a result of the 1967 six-day war.

Washington asked for the woman's release in accordance with diplomatic tradition, the editor said, but was told investigations must be completed first.

He said, "Washington's persistence turned into pressure, and the word was: [Secretary of State William F.] Rogers will not be in a position to receive Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. President Sadat's reply was: Not before investigations have been completed and I don't care whether Rogers meets with Riad or not."

Not Against Egypt

Washington replied, according to Mr. Helal, "Supposing there was an espionage case. The operation—assuming it happened—was not aimed against Egypt but against the Soviet Union with which we are engaged in an international struggle. Our purpose was to learn something about the new Soviet planes in your country. You can rest assured that nothing of what we have learned will be conveyed to Israel."

Washington told Cairo the incident could "obstruct the efforts by the United States to solve the (Middle East) problem," Mr. Helal said.

Mr. Sadat replied, "What are these efforts? So far, we don't know what your original proposals were."

No U.S. Comment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The State Department refused to make any statement about the reported arrest.

Officials said privately that the department would not comment on the matter so it did not wish to give the charges credence by disclosing the woman's name.

Gun That Killed
Wasfi Tell Said
To Be Missing

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (AP)—A medical report has shown that the bullet which killed Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell were not fired from any of the guns found on the four Palestinians accused of the murder, it was reported today.

The medical report also pointed out that the bullet which killed Mr. Tell came from his left side and penetrated his body through the right thigh. The first bullet, which hit him on his left arm and penetrated his chest and stomach, made him stumble on the steps of a hotel, the report said.

The medical report, *Al-Ahram* said, has been handed to the State Security Court, which is scheduled to convene tomorrow at the request of the lawyers of the four seeking a temporary release pending trial.

The four Syrian passport-carrying Palestinians reportedly confessed, at the time of murder, Nov. 28, that they killed Mr. Tell "to avenge the killing of many Palestinians in Jordan."

Pope Sees Suensens

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 18 (AP)—Pope Paul VI received Leo Josef Cardinal Suensens of Belgium in a private audience today. The Vatican did not disclose details about the visit of the controversial prelate.

Explaining, Perhaps Defending

anybody in this administration," Mr. Connally said.

"I would anticipate the extent of my participation is going to be no more than articulating, explaining and perhaps defending economic policies which I've had a part in shaping. I am certainly going to do that in as objective and nonpartisan a way as I can, and if it is interpreted as being partisan I can't help it."

Public Damage

Mr. Connally said he thinks the public is unsure about Phase 2 controls because of some question whether "we're being as tough as we could. The American people want us to be tougher than we are."

He reiterated his difference of opinion with Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has requested a tightening of tax laws in the light of an increased deficit.

He added that he has been so busy with the Phase 2 and international money issues that he hasn't had time to decide yet.

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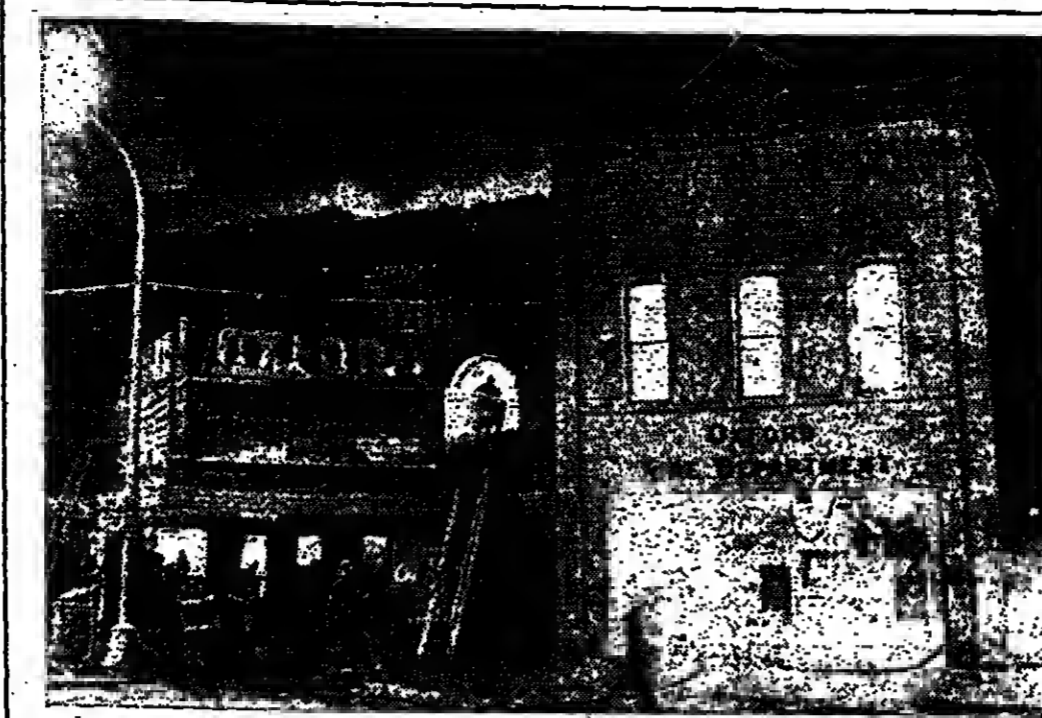
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ALARMING SITUATION—When the fire alarm sounded in Oxford, Mich., last week, the fire department had only to step next door to respond. But it required the help of some 80 volunteer firemen from five other townships working in near zero temperatures to keep the fire station from burning down. As it was, the theater was completely destroyed and the fire station was almost gutted.

Condemns U.S. Peace Proposals

Egypt Party Backs Sadat Leadership

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Egypt's political leadership tonight ended an emergency meeting by unanimously endorsing President Anwar Sadat's leadership, and condemning U.S. Middle East peace proposals.

The president, in a speech Wednesday, threatened to resign if his leadership were again called into question as it had been by last month's student demonstrations.

At the same time, political sources said today that UN intermediary Gunnar V. Jarring is preparing a new tactic aimed at breaking the deadlock in Middle East peace efforts.

Mr. Jarring arrived in Cairo tonight for a two-day visit during which he will have talks with Foreign Minister Murad Ghaleb. The sources said Mr. Jarring will brief Egyptian leaders on a new memorandum he is considering submitting to Israeli leaders to remove the block erected by Israel's rejection of his memorandum early last year. Israel then declined to undertake "to withdraw" from Arab lands.

Israel Guarantees

The sources said the new memorandum will seek from the Israelis a guarantee that they will not annex any occupied Egyptian territory.

Meanwhile, Mohammed Hassanin Helal, editor of the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram*, called for the rejection of the American-proposed "proximity talks" between Egypt and Israel for the "reopening of the Suez Canal."

In one of a series of resolutions, the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union tonight said it "affirms confidence in the president and stands united behind him as a pioneer of our struggle and the leader in the battle of destiny."

Prolonged cheering broke out among the 1,500 delegates as the resolution was read. In a concluding address Mr. Sadat then told them, "unity is the framework for our struggle."

In a general statement, the congress said an American sponsored plan for indirect peace talks with Israel was a "false curtain behind which is a plan to liquidate our cause."

Expansionist Ambitions

The plan was a maneuver for serving Israel's "expansionist" ambitions, the statement said.

It added, "The congress affirms its faith that the battle of liberation is the natural and inevitable way for liberating the land and end the state of no war, no peace, which Israel, and the United States are using to drown Egypt and the Arabs in their whirlpool."

"We should take into account that the United States has thrown its military, political and economic backing behind Israel in a manner that goes beyond everything that the United States gave Israel in previous phases of the struggle," the statement said. "The United States

is taking a position of flagrant hostility toward us," it continued.

On the other hand, it said, Western Europe, led by France, "is taking a positive stand toward us. The Soviet Union is backing us, militarily, politically and economically."

It said, "The congress condemns the American plan to set up bases for the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean in order to boost Israel's expansionist ambitions."

Greeks in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Andrei A. Grechko arrived today for a four-day official visit to Egypt, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Separate Trial for Pakistani
Sought in Harrisburg Court

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 18 (UPI)—The attorney for Khalid Ahmad, one of seven anti-war activists on trial here, asked yesterday that his client be tried separately and in a different district because of "prejudice against non-Caucasian aliens" here.

Two persons new on the jury said in court during jury selection that they doubted whether Mr. Ahmad, a West Pakistani, should speak out against U.S. policy.

There was discussion of Mr. Ahmad, most of it condemnatory, in the jury room where prospective jurors waited after they had been approved for the jury panel of 48 "according to interviews conducted by The Washington Post. Those interviewed were members of the 48 who were rejected during selection of the 12-member jury.

Now, on the staff of the Adlai Stevenson Institute for International Affairs in Chicago, Mr. Ahmad has been a long-time opponent of the Vietnam war. While at Cornell University in the mid-1960s, he was an organizer of the original teach-ins on the war.

"A Social Prejudice"

An attorney for the other six defendants, all present or former Catholic priests and nuns, also asked for the severance of Mr. Ahmad and the transfer of his trial. "They believe that there is a special prejudice against Dr. Ahmad which is bound to affect them adversely," said J. Thomas Menaker.

The seven defendants, plus an eighth person, Theodore Gluck, who was severed earlier because he wanted to represent himself, are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, to bomb heating systems under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices in nine states.

Courtroom testimony during the jury selection process and reports in The Washington Post and the Village Voice were the basis of defense attorney Leonard Bondin's affidavit that accompanied one of the motions to sever Mr. Ahmad.

Repeated Admonitions

"The prejudice is particularly serious," said Mr. Bondin, "since it was expressed in the face of this court's repeated admonitions to the jury that Dr. Ahmad had rights equal to those of American citizens."

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TAP has all the things that people expect from a big airline when they travel. Like the latest 747-B superjets, with over 15.5 billion passenger miles of experience behind them.

And just like the big airlines, TAP services its own 747-B Navigator Jets. We built a super modern hangar for them in Lisbon and our mechanics learned right from Boeing how to keep every inch in perfect condition.

The rest of TAP's personnel are trained to have the same eye for detail, no matter what their job is.

Andreotti Salutes Left Wing To Get All of Cabinet Sworn In

ROME, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—Italy's new Premier, Giulio Andreotti, tonight patched up a quarrel which threatened to upset his minority Christian Democratic government almost before it had come into being.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, leader of a left-wing faction in the party, failed to turn up this morning when the ministers of the new government went to see President Giovanni Leone to take their oaths of office.

Some evening newspapers suggested that Mr. Donat Cattin, whose faction was strongly opposed to the formation of a one-party government, had changed his mind at the last minute over accepting a cabinet post.

But after he had conferred with Mr. Andreotti tonight, it was said, he had decided to accept the nomination that the labor minister would go to the Quirinale Palace tomorrow with the new premier to be sworn in.

Deep Appreciation

At the same time, Mr. Andreotti issued a statement saying that the Christian Democratic party deeply appreciated the participation of its left-wing members in the government.

The statement recognized the "particular inconvenience" caused to the party's left wing by joining the government and noted that left-wingers were an essential component of the party.

Observers said this statement overcame what they described as a "fit of sulks" by the labor minister.

Lend Warships
To Spain, Urges
Adm. Zumwalt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Adm. Elmo W. Zumwalt Jr., chief of naval operations, said yesterday that he "strongly recommended on military grounds" that the United States lend Spain, seven ships for ten years.

The loan of five destroyers and two submarines was promised in an executive agreement negotiated last year under which the United States may continue to use the air and naval bases it built in Spain.

Normally ship loans are made for five years, with another five years optional if both sides agree. In approving the pending ship loan bill, however, the House voted to limit the loans to four years with no extension option.

In testimony yesterday before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee, Adm. Zumwalt said the abbreviated period would work a hardship on all recipients and would be a special blow to Spain, which "assumed it could count on the five-and-a-half year arrangement."

Two of the alternate jurors are in their 30s, Richard Shifflet, a clerk for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and John J. Funk, an administrator in the Pennsylvania Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

One among the panel of 12 and one among the six alternates is a Catholic. The rest are Protestants.

Two of the alternate jurors are in their 30s, Richard Shifflet, a clerk for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and John J. Funk, an administrator in the Pennsylvania Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

They said he was angered that the party had given no recognition to the fact that his faction was joining the government despite its opposition to a minority government, and also because his faction had not been given a second ministry.

The new government will seek a vote of confidence in the Senate about March 1. But it will almost certainly lose the vote and President Leone will then have little choice but to dissolve parliament and call an early general election.

Meanwhile, today more than a million-and-a-half agricultural workers stayed away from work on the second day of a 48-hour strike called to protest against the "intransigence" of their employers in negotiations for more pay and shorter hours.

The strike followed the rejection by the employers of a compromise solution suggested by the government.

A Party Rules
Italy 235 Days
On Average

ROME, Feb. 18 (UPI)—If averages mean anything, Premier Giulio Andreotti's new minority cabinet should last 235 days.

The government sworn in today is a Christian Democratic cabinet without a firm majority in parliament. The 10 previous such governments, sandwiched in between 23 coalition governments, lasted an aggregate 2,350 days, an average of 235 days apiece.

The shortest-lived was Amintore Fanfani's first government in 1954, which lost its first confidence vote and resigned after 15 days in office. Mr. Fanfani's third government in 1960-62 was the longest-lasting one-party cabinet, staying in power 536 days.

Athens in Threat to Cyprus
Over Eventual Intervention

ATHENS, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Greek deputy foreign minister said on his return from Cyprus today that Greece might step directly into Cypriot affairs in the future if "compelled by the national interest."

Deputy Foreign Minister Constantine Panayotakos left Cyprus by sea on Wednesday. He went there to meet Archbishop Makarios, the island's president, that he turn over his Czechoslovak arms to the United Nations and form a government of national unity.

"It is not possible for Greece," Mr. Panayotakos said today, "to be indifferent to the fate of the Cypriot people and neither can it permit bloodshed on the island just to satisfy the passions of certain camps."

The Greek official did not specify these "camps" but he was most likely referring to left-wing elements who have been accused by the Greek government with fomenting dissension between the Greek Cypriots.

Mr. Panayotakos said that Greece "for the present" will not intervene in Cypriot affairs, but warned that it might in the future.

Meanwhile, in Cyprus, clashes between student demonstrators supporting President Makarios and groups backing Gen. George Grivas and the ruling Greek junta developed for the second day in succession.

The rival groups of high school teachers engaged in a series of brawls and fist fights in the township of Morphou, 25 miles west of Nicosia. Police dispersed the feuding demonstrators. There were no arrests and only minor injuries.

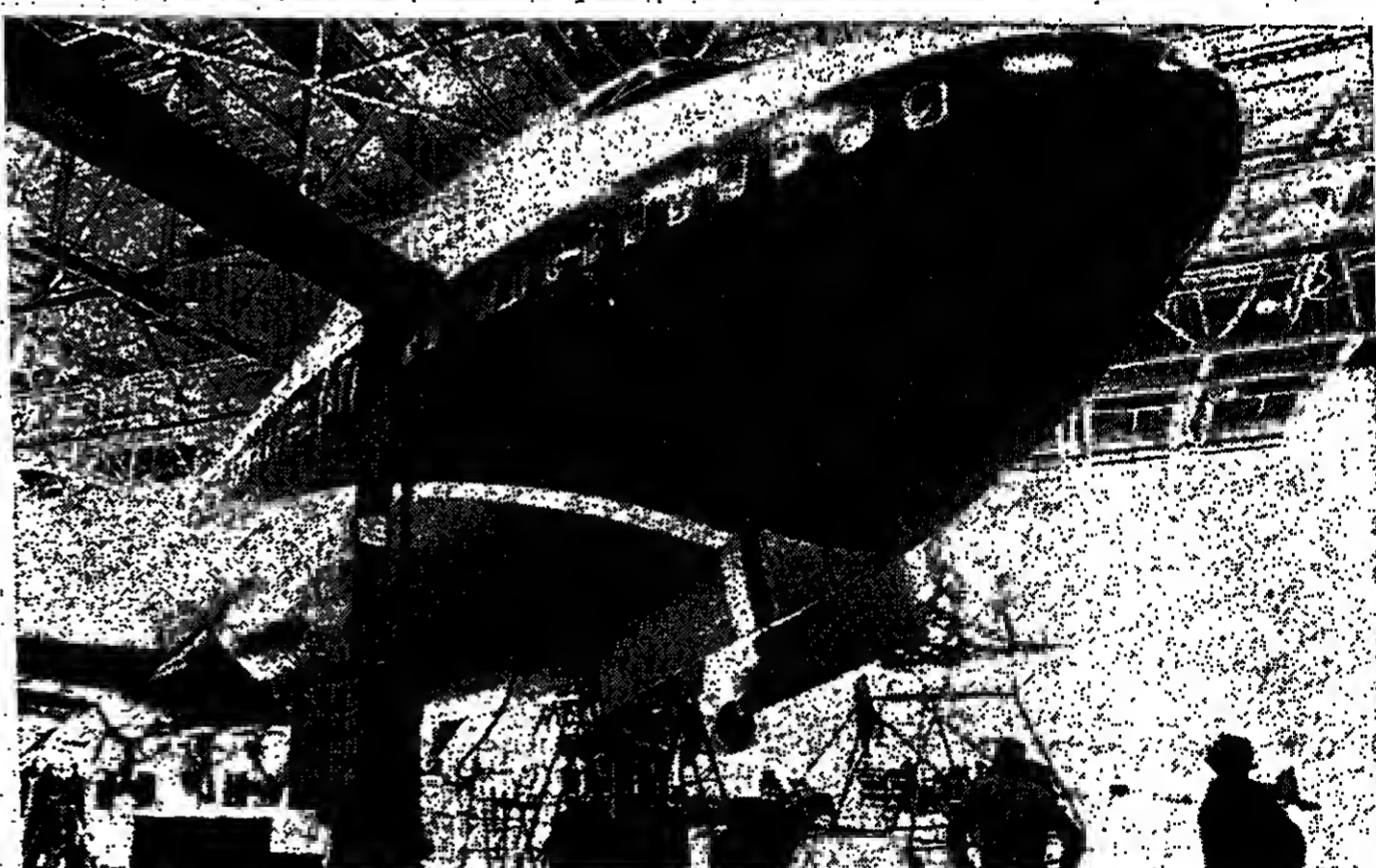
The clashes happened after several thousand students from the town's high schools, carrying slogans supporting Archbishop Makarios, confronted a smaller group from the agricultural college supporting Gen. Grivas.

The general, 74, has been accused by President Makarios of organizing an armed conspiracy. Gen. Grivas, who led the Greek Cypriot struggle for independence in the mid-1950s, has the backing of the Greek junta in his anti-Makarios activities. It is claimed unofficially by top-level Cyprus government sources.

Israel to Detain
Parisian Pending
Extradition Plea

JERUSALEM, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—A Supreme Court judge today rejected an appeal by Paris businessman Claude Lipsky against an order detaining him until the hearing of a request by France for his extradition on fraud charges.

Justice A.M. Manny upheld the detention order given yesterday by a Tel Aviv district court and ordered Mr. Lipsky kept beginning tomorrow at Ann Kahir detention center in Tel Aviv until the end of the extradition hearings expected in April.



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And just like the big airlines, TAP services its own 747-B Navigator Jets. We built a super modern hangar for them in Lisbon and our mechanics learned right from Boeing how to keep every inch in perfect condition.

The rest of TAP's personnel are trained to have the same eye for detail, no matter what their job is.

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TAP
THE INTERCONTINENTAL
AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

'Common Ground'

On his first visit to the United States in 1959, Nikita S. Khrushchev told a distinguished New York audience that he had come to show Americans that he had neither horns nor a tail, but was simply another human being with whom one could talk and deal normally.

In a sense a similar goal has emerged in connection with President Nixon's trip to China. By now any foolish initial hope that the journey might bring a quick end to the fighting in Vietnam or other major overnight changes in the world scene has been defeated, not least by Mr. Nixon's own warnings against too great expectations. Now all the emphasis is on resumption of a dialogue and an acquaintance too long interrupted.

Mr. Nixon made the point by citing in his farewell speech Premier Chou En-lai's eloquent toast: "The American people are a great people. The Chinese people are a great people. The fact that they are separated by a vast ocean and great differences in philosophy should not prevent them from finding common ground." For two nations which have been separated so long by high barriers of hostility, suspicion and fear, it is no small thing that the search for common ground has finally begun.

That the great bulk of the American people are ready and eager for rapprochement and friendship with the Chinese people has been amply demonstrated in the past few months. Probably no single act of the Nixon administration has won such nearly unanimous acclaim as the President's decision to visit Peking. And among ordinary Americans the interest today in China and things Chinese

is at a level never before seen in this generation.

What is mildly disquieting is the minimal public preparation in China for the President's visit. The Chinese people know that Mr. Nixon is coming and that Dr. Kissinger and other Americans have visited Peking. But there has been nothing on the Chinese scene since the original announcement last summer to encourage the kind of wave of good feeling there toward the United States that has taken place toward the Chinese People's Republic here. A good deal will depend in the days immediately ahead on how much access to the Chinese people the government in Peking permits, and also on how well Mr. Nixon utilizes those opportunities.

Yet there was an interesting straw in the wind the other day that suggests there may be a changing atmosphere in China conducive to the spread of the new message of peace and friendship that Mr. Nixon is bringing from the American people. In Peking last Monday there went on sale again such formerly forbidden books as Montesquieu's "Spirit of the Laws," Rousseau's "Social Contract," and Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason." A society in which men are again being permitted to read these seminal works of human genius has moved a perceptible distance away from the xenophobic excesses of the Cultural Revolution. It is a society in which there is at least a fighting chance that Mr. Nixon can show that the path of peace and cooperation is one which Chinese and Americans can traverse together for mutual benefit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Value-Added Tax for Americans?

The more that the value-added tax is explained, the more ill-advised the whole concept appears. The administration itself has not been able to pull a coherent proposal together. Mr. Richardson, the secretary of health, education and welfare, undertook to outline the tax to a large and interested audience last Thursday morning. That afternoon, the President observed to his press conference that "...we have made no decision with regard to a value-added tax. At the present time, we have not yet found a way, frankly, that we could recommend it to replace the property tax." If those cautious words mean that he is backing away from it, he deserves applause.

Over the past several months of discussion, economists and financial specialists have demolished, one by one, all the respectable reasons that the administration originally advanced in support of the value-added tax. Among the public defenses of it, the last survivor was the idea that it would help exports. Because the value-added tax could be rebated on exported goods, the argument went, it would encourage sales abroad.

Most Americans seem to be unaware of the massive shift in the federal tax burden that is taking place under the Nixon administration. We have previously commented on the speed with which the burden is being moved from the income tax to payroll taxes. A value-added tax would represent a further

movement away from the income tax, to another regressive tax with a fixed rate. Most of the debate has centered on the question of fairness, comparing it with the personal income tax. But the value-added tax also represents a substantial danger to businesses.

The corporate income tax is, of course, a tax on profits, and businesses pay it only when they are making money. The value-added tax is a tax on sales, and is a fixed assessment in bad years as well as good. Businesses would no doubt pass the tax along to their customers when possible. But in weak markets, precisely the circumstances in which businesses are most vulnerable, they are also most likely to have to swallow the tax regardless of profit or loss. It is a thought to give any careful businessman pause.

While the respectable reasons for the value-added tax have all evaporated, there are a few other reasons that its advocates in the administration may have considered. It is a sales tax but a hidden one, which does not annoy the consumer by appearing as a separate charge on his bill. It frightens the elderly less than the property tax, and the elderly may prove important to this year's election. It will delay a little longer the necessity to raise the income tax rates again. But these are presumably not the principles on which a great nation bases its revenue laws.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Edgar Snow

No cause was dearer to Edgar Snow than the promotion of friendship and goodwill between the United States and China, especially the China we now call the Chinese People's Republic. In many ways he played a key role for decades in helping maintain an often tenuous link between the Chinese Communist leaders and the United States. The confidence he won in Peking undoubtedly helped in the process that finally resulted in agreement on President Nixon's trip to China. It is especially tragic therefore that Edgar Snow died on the eve of the President's historic journey.

Edgar Snow was a first-class journalist

whose best work transcended the limits of journalism to become brilliant historical writing. In this century the work of only one other American journalist, John Reed's "Ten Days That Shook the World," possesses the lasting importance for history and historians of Snow's "Red Star Over China." Thirty-five years ago that book introduced to the world audience Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, and the Communist movement they directed and eventually brought to rule over all of China. In that and later writings Snow sought always to promote Sino-American mutual understanding and trust.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Peking and Nixon's Visit

One has to admit that the Chinese leaders could not have overlooked the fact that their reception of the man they denounced—and still denounce occasionally—as the leader of "the imperialist camp," and thus their worst enemy, would give rise to a few acrid commentaries on their "revolutionary purity" throughout the world. If they disregarded the risk, it is doubtless because the Soviet Union appears to them a much closer and more threatening enemy than the United States.

—From Combat (Paris).

Freeze on Paris Peace Talks

In announcing that they refuse to resume the Paris Vietnam talks, the American and South Vietnamese delegations appear to confirm the American intention to freeze the conference for the duration of Mr. Nixon's conversations in Peking. It looks very much as if the President wanted to avoid the risk of having his game with the Chinese spoiled by some initiative from Hanoi and the Viet Cong at the Avenue Kleber.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 19, 1897
PARIS.—M. Jean Hess, the colonial writer on the Figaro and a well-known explorer, gave a lecture yesterday at the Bodiniere Theatre on the evolution of the black race. What is to be the future of the black race, he said, was a question of the greatest interest in the United States. M. Hess preaches the absolute equality of races, and he finds that there is hope for the races, all races, to live and work together in a world of progress.

Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1922
CHICAGO.—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Organized Baseball, today resigned as Federal Court Judge in order to devote his entire time to the game. He was the target of bitter attack ever since he became Baseball Commissioner, his critics declaring that he had no right to retain his place in the Federal Court while he was devoting himself to a big private enterprise. The judge is paid \$50,000 a year.



Warriors and Philosophers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Just before President Nixon left here for China, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Congress that, regardless of how U.S.-Soviet relations may develop in the future, the United States must always retain enough nuclear power "to cope with both the Soviet Union and China simultaneously."

This was true, he explained, because "even if we were involved in a nuclear war with only one of these nations, we would still need sufficient strategic forces to deter, simultaneously, a nuclear attack from the other." Well, odd things happen in this city, and Moorer's timing was probably an accident wholly unrelated to the China visit, but it illustrates the difficulty of trying to move from the language of the cold war to the new "era of negotiation" Nixon is now seeking in both Peking and Moscow.

Historic Journey

One of the perplexing problems before the President on this first of his historic diplomatic journeys is that he cannot merely conduct one mission at a time, for the business of this vast government has a life of its own. War in Vietnam goes on and the enemy building and the bombing offensive from the north cannot be stopped overnight for the Peking talks. The business of the Congress also goes on and so does the election campaign, with all its charges and countercharges. Meanwhile, the Soviet military buildup continues despite the Moscow-Washington negotiation agreement, and what Moorer is saying is trying to do was to warn the Soviets that, unless they reach some kind of dependable accommodation on strategic arms, the United States would have to order another round in the arms race in order to maintain the power balance.

Even so, it is not easy to understand how an administration so conscious of public relations and so determined to create a favorable atmosphere for the Peking talks, could overlook or fail to imagine how the admiral's pronouncements would look in Peking on the eve of the talks.

Nixon's major theme has been much more conciliatory. While determined to maintain the balance of power despite Moscow's missile and naval buildup, Nixon himself told the Congress before he left: "Our alliances are no longer addressed primarily to the containment of the Soviet Union and China. They are, instead, addressed to the creation, with those powers, of a stable world peace."

The two contrasting statements by the admiral and the President, however, underscore how difficult it is for the President to keep so many plates in the air at the same time. The Russians understand blunt talk like Moorer's—in fact they seem to understand little else—but the Chinese leaders are likely to be more interested in the President's philosophy of peace than the admiral's fears of a two-front nuclear war.

Fail to Understand

"Our failure to understand the Chinese," François Geoffrey Dechaume wrote in "China Looks at the World," starts in fact with a failure to understand ourselves, to recognize what they reject in us and about us. Each grows more unyielding, while a contracting planet envelopes and binds us closer together, each seeing a monster to the other, with no means of communication."

This, one gathers, is at least part of what Nixon had in mind when he personally took the initiative to approach China in the hope of starting philosophic dialogue. If nothing more, and he not only deserves credit for the effort, but sympathy for the complexity of his conversations in Peking.

For, whatever is said there by either side is likely to be interpreted in quite different ways by many diverse and powerful antagonists. Both Nixon and Chou En-lai obviously have their hawks and doves at home, who take contradictory views of the wisdom of these conversations. Similarly, in his efforts to move toward that "stable world peace" with both the Soviet

Union and China, Nixon has to find the narrow line between winning the trust of Peking without provoking even more mistrust among the suspicious men in Moscow.

Then too, at least the main themes of the Peking talks will, at the President's instruction, be reported to Japan and Taiwan and the other Asian allies, and to the allies in Europe as well, all of whom had vague fears that one day the giant powers might reach compromises at the expense of the smaller nations.

World Watches

To attempt all this, with the whole world looking on via satellite television—which in itself is a factor in China's rising

prominence among the nations—will require all the skill and philosophy both sides can muster. Yet it is undoubtedly a worthwhile if spectacular experiment.

"No step in international relations," Nixon said before he left, "is taken without some painful adjustments and potential costs. Indeed, the tendency is to focus on the risks that might flow from a departure from familiar patterns and to lose sight of its possible benefits. It is precisely this tendency that inhibits major initiative and perpetuates established policies which sustain the status quo."

A Chinese proverb puts the point more simply: "Even the highest towers begin from the ground."

The Wrecker in the House

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The House of Commons lends itself to drama. The overcrowded benches, the cockpit with the opponents only a pace or two apart—all that is why, when the chamber was bombed, Churchill insisted on rebuilding it exactly as it had been.

In every generation there seems to come a moment in that chamber that illuminates the political condition of Britain. So it was on the night of Feb. 17, 1972. No one who was there is likely to forget the red-faced fury from the Labor benches after the vote of 309 to 301 that barely saved the Conservative government's European policy and its life.

Hope of Britain

It was an ugly scene, including a physical assault on the leader of the Liberal party, Jeremy Thorpe, because five Liberal votes had made the difference. But the significance of that moment lay less in the tempers displayed than in what was disclosed about the condition of the Labor party and its leader, Harold Wilson.

Seven years ago, when I first

watched that House, a new Labor government under Wilson was the hope of Britain. It embodied the yearning for renewal in this country, for an end to slow, stale decline, for the beginning of fresh national adventure—an Elizabethan spirit adapted to a scientific age.

How cynical it sounds now even to recall those dreams, for they have turned to dust. The Labor party has no dreams anymore, and no visible policy for the great issues facing Britain. Instead of a brave vision of the future it has a mere fixation on the past. Look down at the Labor front bench that night, and there they were: The sour man, the man afraid of change. Most important, there was Wilson himself, denouncing the very principles that he had proclaimed himself when he was prime minister.

"The unity of Europe is going to be forged," Wilson said in 1971, "and geography and history and sentiment alike demand that we play our part in forging it." But now, when that or 100 other quotations are read to him, he insists that they meant something else. And he does not just say that black is white. He says

Letters

'Harrisburg Seven'

Quoted in Homer Bigart's article (H.T., Feb. 7) on the trial of the "Harrisburg Seven" for: a) plotting to kidnap Kissinger; b) plotting to blow up the banking system of government buildings in Washington; and c) destroying draft board records in several cities, was my stepmother, Dr. Cynthia Clark Wedel, president of the National Council of Churches. As reported, her statement was in part: "I might do it in some different way but nevertheless I'm in agreement with the defendants in their basic purpose, which is to be agents of reconciliation in obedience to God."

To set the record straight, and to keep the name of "Wedel" (which I heretofore have proudly borne) partially on the side of sanity for posterity, I wish to declare that I disagree 100 percent with the philosophy of my stepmother. Briefly, my reasons are as follows:

● The dictionary definition of "treason" begins: "Betrayal or breach of allegiance or of obedience toward one's sovereign government." The Harrisburg Seven have, therefore, committed "treason" against the U.S. government if proven guilty.

● Until the actions of all nations and all men simultaneously cease to reflect the basic human instincts of self-survival, tribalism, and willingness to fight (and kill whenever for whatever) these basic instincts are threatened, no nation can survive in the real world which condones or punishes "treason." The United States is no exception.

● There is no evidence available to me even hinting at the happy fact that the above basic human instincts are dead—on either the national or personal level; (Bangladesh; Northern Ireland; Israel-Egypt, for example indicate quite to the contrary). To survive, therefore, the United States cannot condone (and leave unpunished) "treason."

● The alternative to the survival of the United States is rule of the world by Communist China

(and Russia, if it survives). This means endless, degrading poverty for all mankind, since the Communist "religion" does not reward production with profit, and benefits to the producers. Without production, no one can help anyone—no matter how well intentioned, and only the free enterprise system, maintained by the power of the United States, can maximize production for all mankind. My stepmother (and most liberals) do not seem to grasp the ugly alternative to destroying the U.S. government.

T. CARL WEDDEL

Cagnes, France

—

Diplomacy at Home

Disparaging the justification or propriety of her remarks, the Ray Comittee singer who asked President Nixon in front of his 150 dinner guests to stop the bombing and bless the Berengians (H.T., Jan. 31) provided the President with a perfect opportunity to enhance his personal stature and his public rapport. Had Nixon calmly responded to the singer, for example, that she was "entitled to her opinion, and now let's get on with the performance," he could have dignified the incident, spared himself some embarrassment and gained respect from both camps. As it stands, he proved once more that although he is a politician, he is not a diplomat.

ANNE C. COURT

—

One-Term President

In an interview with Walter Cronkite, former President Johnson stated there should be a one-term president for six years. I think that idea is a revelation. Every known president in my lifetime has withheld bills or opposed legislation when he felt it would be unpopular or cost him future votes.

By having a one-term president, he would act in the best of the nation. This measure could take many years to pass, but if it did it would eventually benefit the world.

SAM JAFFE

London

Fund Deadline Nears

Fulbright Jamming Radio Free Europe

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The inexorable campaign by Sen. J.W. Fulbright to cut U.S. foreign policy in his own image has almost strangled the broadcasts beamed into Communist Eastern Europe by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Operating from his power base as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Fulbright is within days of cutting off, at least temporarily, vital U.S. government subsidies for the two programs. Unless Congress acts before next Tuesday, the money stops.

Congressional sentiment for the broadcasts is so overwhelming that it seems improbable Fulbright will ultimately succeed. But he has come perilously close to doing what two decades of Moscow's electronic jamming could not do: end non-governmental communications between the United States and some 50 million residents of the Soviet Union and 100 million in five other Communist countries.

Since 1950

That function has been served since 1950 by the two Munich-based broadcasters: Radio Free Europe to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania and the smaller Radio Liberty to the Soviet Union. The two programs, established by a generation of Eastern Europeans, have been savored by a generation of Western Europeans. But the two programs, ostensibly financed with individual American contributions, have been secretly subsidized by the CIA. Even after this was disclosed in 1967, the Johnson administration and then the Nixon administration dawdled about changing this clumsy arrangement.

Finally, a year ago, Sen. Cliff

ford Case, R., N.J., forced action by demanding an end to CIA subsidy. Belatedly, the administration proposed overt government financing. Since then, Fulbright has doggedly slowed down legislation.

For instance, last summer he urged delay until the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service could study whether "it is in the public interest to provide additional tax dollars for the two Radios." Despite Fulbright's efforts, the Senate and House by the end of November had passed separate bills financing the programs (at between \$35 million and \$38 million a year). But a Jan. 26 Senate-House conference to resolve the two bills—its first and only session—met just opposition from Fulbright. To the chairman, such spending is an unnecessary waste of the cold war, prejudicial to East-West détente.

By Jan. 26, the Library of Congress draft reports were available. Fulbright was not pleased. They warmly praised the two programs and recommended continued U.S. financing. Fulbright's staffers asked the Library of Congress researchers to rework their papers. Meanwhile, other members of the Senate-House conference were unaware of the favorable reports. Those voluminous reports explain precisely why Eastern European experts are concerned by Fulbright's action. Radio Free Europe, says one report, "contributes substantially to preserve the reservoir of good will toward the United States" by the Eastern Europeans. "In some cases, regimes have grudgingly adopted some measures desired by their public and supported by Radio Free Europe."

The other Library of Congress report suggests "Radio Liberty encourages détente, amelioration of international differences through negotiations, strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument of peace and creation of a world system based on the rule of law." In addition, Radio Liberty has played "an implicit though indirect role" in lightening the burden of the Soviet people. But both reports agree the language eagerly underlined by Fulbright's staffers—that the broadcasts are deeply resented by the Communist governments concerned. To Fulbright and his allies, East-West détente is a matter for government-to-government negotiation, not for a non-government information service direct to Eastern Europe's masses.

Wants Controls

Accordingly, if the programs are continued, Fulbright wants them under tight State Department regulation (though this is criticized in the Library of Congress reports). But he would rather prefer their death. A compromise proposed by House and Senate staffers, putting the two programs provisionally under State Department control, has been ignored by Fulbright.

Whether Fulbright can kill the broadcasts may depend on the two other Senate Democrats: the forces: Frank Church of Idaho and Stuart Symington of Missouri. Church is adamant against Radio Free Europe but friendly toward Radio Liberty (because, mainly, of its concern for Soviet Jews). Symington tends to agree but adds he has an open mind.

Neither, however, was informed about the new reports and the favorable Library of Congress reports. Chairman Fulbright's jammer has seen to that.

In a statement in the Senate yesterday, Sen. Fulbright called Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty part of a discredited Cold War strategy of "falsehood, deception, and propaganda." The big lie, he said, was that the two stations were founded on a "fraud" to convince the world they were privately funded and not operating arm of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"They have continued to broadcast to Communist nations to the present day as obsolete entities which 'should be given an opportunity to take their rightful places in the graveyard of cold war relics,'" the Arkansas senator said.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Exhibitions in Paris and Rome

Paris

Inuit Sculpture, Grand Palais, Paris 8, to April 2.

Inuit is the Eskimo word for man and the word they use when speaking of themselves. ("Eskimo" is an Indian word). This exhibition is devoted to Inuit sculpture in ivory and stone from prehistoric times to the present. The modest charm and beauty of the early work is striking and the effect of contact with Western modes very curious. What is particularly strange is the similarities one finds between contemporary Inuit sculpture and the contemporary stone carvings of the Shona of Africa (Rhodesia) exhibited at the Musée Rodin in the fall. In both cases there is a vigorous sense of the expressive, almost abstract, but there is also a tendency to sentimental, coming decoration, as though these candid cultures had met the West's furnace heat and it had melted their inner structures. But this is only one aspect of a collection of works with much imagination and purity to its credit. My preference goes to the smaller works, which are often a delight.

Delfino, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to March 17.

Leonardo Delfino's epoxy resin sculptures are monumental and have a black metallic patina. Their form is sometimes abstractly organic and sometimes explicitly surrealistic. He has effectively used the contemporary myth of outer space and the future while avoiding the risks of vulgarity they may hold and his faceless, helmeted wearers of space-travelers' helmets.

Jan Voss, Galerie Lucien Durand, 19 Rue Mazartine, Paris 6, to March 4.

Jan Voss's paintings show hieroglyphic figures on a neutral ground that spell out a cool and disconnected narrative in shapes not far removed from those of Russian constructivism. They are in fact quite unrelated to the Russian-Voss's imagination has taken in surrealism—but the crisp curves and angles are the same.

Cabinet de l'Amour de l'Hôtel Flore, Paris 1, to May 8.

This 17th-century decorative ensemble was originally conceived for a room in the Hôtel Lambert on the Ile Saint-Louis. Louis XVI bought the paintings (but not the ornamental panels surrounding them) in 1776 and in

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"Owl Man" from the Inuit exhibition, Grand Palais, Paris.



one course they wound up at the Louvre. Taken individually, the works are very minor indeed but they constitute an unusual whole and they are presented in an imaginative manner that recomposes the original space-taking into account the missing ornamental panels. Each picture is set at the right distance from the others and appears, suspended in space and lit from within, in the black-lined hall where they are exhibited.

And speaking of the Louvre, three new rooms devoted to early French painting have just been opened to the public and present an interesting solution to the problem of exhibiting paintings in monumental halls.

Herold, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6 to March 4.

Surrealist painter Jacques Herold's work is characterized by the plumes he lays onto the canvas with a palette knife. This exhibition of recent work includes paintings in gentle colors and a large sculpture done for the big surrealist exhibition in 1948.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Carmelo Romeo, Luciane Trina, 9 Via del Fiume, Rome, through February.

With history as an object lesson in mind, these two young men take the Paris Commune and "Ten Days That Shook the World" as points of departure for their constructions. In many cases, these work as aesthetic objects.

A nastily greasy slab by Trina is penetrated by metal letters, some melted through and fallen to the ground—spelling out "Materialism"—an inspired statement, sheer dada with a relevant twist. Trina's "Assault on the Sky," a kite of laces stretched on a steel frame and trailing an anchor, is both lyrical and tragicomic.

Romeo's wood scaffolds and machinery look like executions of inventions in De Vinci's sketchbooks. They illustrate theories and historical hypotheses. Slogans and quotations are cunningly embroidered on thin cloth, like so many political samplers—for instance, some phrases or by Engels on "pages" of a wooden book.

The didacticism, especially in Romeo's case, tends to be over-accentuated. Trina is more directly poetic. Both artists are full of ideas and promise but somewhat hampered by an Italian predilection for facile and over-elaboration. In time, they will realize the difference between visual and literary expression.

Pietro Consagra, Work from 1965 to 1971, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to Feb. 26.

Consagra is one of the best known modern sculptors in Italy. His huge, flat shields with ragged edges, slit and incised with furrows and meandering lines, perforated in the "back" places, have always been close to painting. The most recent, bronze, although still flat, are shaped in new, curvy outlines. Being more specially intricate, they look like giant flowers or emblems of obscure cults. All the sculptures are hand-made, but a certain still-static quality inhibits them.

Roberto Valano, Gabbiano, 51 Via della Frenza, Rome, to Feb. 28.

Bright oils of Mediterranean shores and gardens are painted with a sure, fast hand. Valano's new fauvism may be too tidy at times; but when a shimmering blue over empty morning-glory blue sea and buttery beach unite—this is the essence of outdoor color. Splendor is celebrated in the simplest, most beguiling terms.

Igo Marano, Schneider, 10 Rampe Mignacelli, Rome, to Feb. 26.

Marano makes simple, graceful abstract sculptures by cutting into sheets of rusted iron. His work is fresh and open. Straths of metal bend and counterbalance each other, creating vibrating space. While most contemporary sculpture looks ornate and mechanical, Marano's pieces have an easy homemade look. The straight,

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repeated forms are the best; the scroll-like works are also fluid, but less personal.

Brennen, Clai, Oriaga, Margherita, 108 Via Ghilia, Rome, to Feb. 26.

Brennen's sculpture is forceful and straightforward. Found pieces of iron—sometimes in astonishing juxtaposition with other materials—visceral roughness polished against smooth blank surfaces, rounded against straight, etc.—are ingeniously balanced to make sober, solid images. Some are figurative, some abstract. "Mr. Big," an intense observation of a man's features, makes a pithy and humorous comment. Some abstracts, especially the small ones, are varied and inventive.

Next to Brennen's robust attack, Clai's luminous but sketchy

oils and Oriaga's small, all too whimsical prints, make only a marginal impression.

Agner Jora, Toninelli, 86 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, through February.

Early and later oils by this Danish member of the COBRA group offer yet another opportunity to evaluate the European version of abstract expressionism. First as fanciful as Klee, later as mawkish as Ensor, Jora becomes ever more "liberated" in his gestures but never has the impact or the vigor of, say, De Kooning. "Nachtfest" (1958) and "Promenade Lyrique" (1960), both studies of small, tender figures, are much more convincing than the big, tearing, would-be-rough action of the rest.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Art Market: Looking to the Future of French Silver

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 18 (IHT).—Good French silver made in the 18th and 19th century, of which there is a nearly endless supply, remains relatively inexpensive at Paris auctions. In contrast, prices are rising in London. Now is probably the time to buy.

Take, for example, the specialist sale held Wednesday at Hôtel Drouot by Jean-Louis Picard. Most of the lots could be considered underpriced although, admittedly, the objects, while pleasing and even beautiful, were not of the sort that excites collectors and museum curators.

The first two lots were coffee pots with three legs and long handles of the Louis XV type by Jean-Baptiste Chalon, a well-known silversmith from La Rochelle. The first, weighing 250 grams, was dated to 1753. It fetched 2,900 francs, a "normal" price. The mark on the second was not so legible as the one on the first and the piece could not be accurately dated. Furthermore, the lid did not quite fit. Although the second was heavier (385 grams), it made only 2,320 francs—or 6 francs a gram as opposed to 11.6 francs for the first.

The best buy was, in my view, a pair of 18th-century dishes, weighing 1,735 kilograms, done by Nicolas Clement Vallières in 1747-48. They were sold for 6,704 francs—reasonable for high-quality work bearing a great master's mark. Apparently, professionals shared the feeling; for the dishes were acquired by Maurice Curjel, the well-known Paris dealer.

Inevitably, some objects made "high" prices. There was a dish almost identical to that by Vallières, done at a later date (probably around 1780), accurately dated (was impossible) by Nicolas Levasseur of Rheims. It was expensive at 2,842 francs. It weighed only 985 grams and had no mark. Pairs routinely sell better than single objects. There is no explaining why this dish fetched such a high price (only 540 francs under the price for each of the Vallières dishes). But auctions are not governed by entirely rational rules. If a buyer is suddenly taken with a given piece, this is enough to drive the price above the level regarded as "normal" in the trade.

But back to the low prices. I thought the price fetched by a matching teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, part of a set, was modest indeed. They were rectangular, decorated with heavy gadroons, carved leaves and scrollwork, all in all typical of the Charles X-Louis-Philippe period. The three, taken together, weighed 2,170 grams—not 2,080 as stated in the catalogue. They sold for 4,400 francs. Prices for English silver of the same

period have been skyrocketing for the past two years. No doubt French silver of this period, which I consider to be of far higher quality, will go up too. But Wednesday's sale showed that it has not yet reached the speculative stage.

Some objects, of course, whatever their period, are overpriced because the demand is huge. Take wine-jars, for example. One of these, done by J. Drouot between 1809 and 1819, made 532 francs. This is a crazy price for an object weighing 55 grams made by someone who was not a master craftsman.

Demand usually forces prices up for candlesticks, too, regardless of period and, so it seems, regardless of quality. But on Wednesday there was an exception to the rule: A very fine candlestick from the Restoration period (probably Charles X or early Louis-Philippe) made a mere 754 francs, although the weight was 230 grams.

As is usual at Drouot, there was a mystery lot. A pair of candlesticks with flat bases and fluted shafts (Lot 44) was labeled ancien trépal étranger (period candlesticks of foreign make). This is often seen in French catalogues, presumably when the expert is at a loss to identify the origin and period of non-French silver. The pair was additionally qualified as *variante dans le motif*, an odd Gallic way of saying "we are calling them a pair but really shouldn't."

The two, weighing 285 grams, were laid on the block at 300 francs. The expert himself bid them up to 1,200 francs, then stopped. The final price was 2,550 francs. Rumor had it that they had been bought on behalf of "Rothschild" and first name given. The general feeling among connoisseurs was that these were

U.S. Quartet in Europe

The Lasalle Quartet of Cincinnati, whose complete issue of the works for string quartet of Schoenberg, Berg and Webern was a major recording event last year, is making a European tour that will include its first appearance in Paris. Feb. 27 at 8 p.m. at the Faculté de Droit, 52 Rue d'Assas. The program is of works by Beethoven, Webern, Haydn and Schoenberg.

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London Theater

Brecht's Bite and Richardson's Production

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 18 (IHT).—There is a hesitant, uncertain quality about Tony Richardson's production of Brecht's "The Threepenny Opera" at the Prince of Wales, as if he were unsure of what audience he was aiming at.

The opening augurs well, with Patrick Robertson's impressive set—a moldering, gray carousel that looks as if it has never seen a fun-fair—cracking a unity of mood that is soon dispelled by the acting.

Although the cast is strong, the performer play in an assortment of styles that proves to be as confusing as the disregard for a period setting, so that references to Queen Victoria's coronation coexist with paintings by Picasso.

Lon Satton is an effective narrator, getting full value from his staging of "Mack the Knife," but his Black Pantherish presence is straight out of today's Harlem, while Ronald Radd and Herminie Stodley are determinedly Dickensian in their approach to the booming hypocritical Mr. Peachum and his raddled, gin-dipping wife.

Joe Melia is highly mannered as a stone-faced Macheath who would be at home in Capone's Chicago, while Vanessa Redgrave sends up the genteel pretensions of Polly. Barbara Windsor as Lucy Brown opts for low comedy, which was, however, funny enough to set Miss Redgrave giggling helplessly.

But Brecht's book, with its refusal to distinguish between gangsters and capitalists, retains its bite. Kurt Weill's harsh score still sounds as good as ever, and there are enough moments that work—Miss Redgrave's version of the "Barbara Song," the company's fierce singing of "What Keeps a Man Alive"—to make it well worth a visit.

There is more Brecht available, as a stone-faced Macheath who would be at home in Capone's Chicago, while Vanessa Redgrave sends up the genteel pretensions of Polly. Barbara Windsor as Lucy Brown opts for low comedy, which was, however, funny enough to set Miss Redgrave giggling helplessly.



Vanessa Redgrave, left, as Polly Peachum; Joe Melia, Macheath; Barbara Windsor, Lucy Brown, in Brecht opera.

In the unlikely company of Rudyard Kipling, in "Never the Twain," compiled by John Willett at the Mermaid Theatre, in an atmosphere of an army concert, the small company—five men and the delightful Eliza Ward—alternate song and verse by the two writers, producing some piquant juxtaposition and surprising similarities.

A stirring recitation of "Gunga Din," for instance, is followed by Brecht's penetrating analysis of Hollywood's treatment of Indian civilization in the film version. Other material ranges from "Mandalay" to "Surabaya Johnny" to provide an entertaining evening.

At the Cambridge Theatre,

David Ambrose's "Siege" is a tedious duologue between men marooned in a London clog: Aleister Sam, an unrepentant, aristocratically cynical former prime minister, and Michael Bryant, a virulently right-wing premier who succeeded him as leader of a repressive government who is horrified to discover that his law-and-order campaign has brought about a revolution by forcing drop-outs back into the system which they then undermined from within.

Mr. Ambrose, who is a young writer of 28, has written an extremely old-fashioned, slow-moving play. Although he pretends to discuss contemporary issues—drugs, the generation gap,

and so forth—he does so in such an artificial and deadening manner as to make his debate about as relevant as a discussion of the Court Laws.

Bamber Gascoigne is too clever by half in his comedy, "The Feydeau Farce Festival of Nine-teen Nine," at the Greenwich Theatre. His cast of six each play two parts, so that they can appear as two stereotyped characters instead of one. It is a technical exercise that adds nothing to the enjoyment of the play, unless you find something intrinsically amusing about a man chasing himself in and out of bedroom doors.

The setting is a real-life one, a huge opera house a thousand miles up the Amazon at Manaus, where once Pavlova danced and Caruso sang. To it come a tatty company of English actors, Mr. Feydeau himself (played by Bill Wallis as a fat lecher with hall-torials) and some assorted swindlers.

The actors may double up, but the audience showed little inclination to do so. Mr. Gascoigne uses desperate measures, such as dressing everyone as Moslem women, in an attempt to get laughs, and the cast resorts to much shouting and dashing about to persuade us that something funny is happening. Alas, it is not.

Johann Fillingim has concentrated on comedy, ably aided by Denise Coffey as the old woman and Gavin Reed as the old man. In the Young Vic's revival of Eugene Ionesco's "The Chairs," the play has lost some of its mysterious poetry in the process, but it retains its freshness. The evening also includes three short pieces by Ionesco so obliquely absurd that when Julia McCarthy suffered a sudden nose-bleed halfway through "Salutations," it seemed entirely natural and proper.

A season of plays by Peter Handke opens at The Almost Free Theatre on Monday. The Other Company, directed by Naffali Vassili, will present three short exploratory pieces: "Self-Accusation," "Calling for Help" and "Prophecy."

Peter Coo's production of "The Black Macbeth," a version of William Shakespeare's tragedy with Oscar James as Macbeth and Mona Hammond as the wife of Macbeth, opens at the Roundhouse on Wednesday.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1917-72- Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$					-1917-72- Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$					-1917-72- Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$					-1917-72- Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$				
High	Low	Div.	in \$	Net	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Net	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Net	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Net
1914	13	10	10	10	1914	13	10	10	10	1914	13	10	10	10	1914	13	10	10	10
1915	14	11	11	11	1915	14	11	11	11	1915	14	11	11	11	1915	14	11	11	11
1916	15	12	12	12	1916	15	12	12	12	1916	15	12	12	12	1916	15	12	12	12
1917	16	13	13	13	1917	16	13	13	13	1917	16	13	13	13	1917	16	13	13	13
1918	17	14	14	14	1918	17	14	14	14	1918	17	14	14	14	1918	17	14	14	14
1919	18	15	15	15	1919	18	15	15	15	1919	18	15	15	15	1919	18	15	15	15
1920	19	16	16	16	1920	19	16	16	16	1920	19	16	16	16	1920	19	16	16	16
1921	20	17	17	17	1921	20	17	17	17	1921	20	17	17	17	1921	20	17	17	17
1922	21	18	18	18	1922	21	18	18	18	1922	21	18	18	18	1922	21	18	18	18
1923	22	19	19	19	1923	22	19	19	19	1923	22	19	19	19	1923	22	19	19	19
1924	23	20	20	20	1924	23	20	20	20	1924	23	20	20	20	1924	23	20	20	20
1925	24	21	21	21	1925	24	21	21	21	1925	24	21	21	21	1925	24	21	21	21
1926	25	22	22	22	1926	25	22	22	22	1926	25	22	22	22	1926	25	22	22	22
1927	26	23	23	23	1927	26	23	23	23	1927	26	23	23	23	1927	26	23	23	23
1928	27	24	24	24	1928	27	24	24	24	1928	27	24	24	24	1928	27	24	24	24
1929	28	25	25	25	1929	28	25	25	25	1929	28	25	25	25	1929	28	25	25	25
1930	29	26	26	26	1930	29	26	26	26	1930	29	26	26	26	1930	29	26	26	26
1931	30	27	27	27	1931	30	27	27	27	1931	30	27	27	27	1931	30	27	27	27
1932	31	28	28	28	1932	31	28	28	28	1932	31	28	28	28	1932	31	28	28	28
1933	32	29	29	29	1933	32	29	29	29	1933	32	29	29	29	1933	32	29	29	29
1934	33	30	30	30	1934	33	30	30	30	1934	33	30	30	30	1934	33	30	30	30
1935	34	31	31	31	1935	34	31	31	31	1935	34	31	31	31	1935	34	31	31	31
1936	35	32	32	32	1936	35	32	32	32	1936	35	32	32	32	1936	35	32	32	32
1937	36	33	33	33	1937	36	33	33	33	1937	36	33	33	33	1937	36	33	33	33
1938	37	34	34	34	1938	37	34	34	34	1938	37	34	34	34	1938	37	34	34	34
1939	38	35	35	35	1939	38	35	35	35	1939	38	35	35	35	1939	38	35	35	35
1940	39	36	36	36	1940	39	36	36	36	1940	39	36	36	36	1940	39	36	36	36
1941	40	37	37	37	1941	40	37	37	37	1941	40	37	37	37	1941	40	37	37	37
1942	41	38	38	38	1942	41	38	38	38	1942	41	38	38	38	1942	41	38	38	38
1943	42	39	39	39	1943	42	39	39	39	1943	42	39	39	39	1943	42	39	39	39
1944	43	40	40	40	1944	43	40	40	40	1944	43	40	40	40	1944	43	40	40	40
1945	44	41	41	41	1945	44	41	41	41	1945	44	41	41	41	1945	44	41	41	41
1946	45	42	42	42	1946	45	42	42	42	1946	45	42	42	42	1946	45	42	42	42
1947	46	43	43	43	1947	46	43	43	43	1947	46	43	43	43	1947	46	43	43	43
1948	47	44	44	44	1948	47	44	44	44	1948	47	44	44	44	1948	47	44	44	44
1949	48	45	45	45	1949	48	45	45	45	1949	48	45	45	45	1949	48	45	45	45
1950	49	46	46	46	1950	49	46	46	46	1950	49	46	46	46	1950	49	46	46	46
1951	50	47	47	47	1951	50	47	47	47	1951	50	47	47	47	1951	50	47	47	47
1952	51	48	48	48	1952	51	48	48	48	1952	51	48	48	48	1952	51	48	48	48
1953	52	49	49	49	1953	52	49	49	49	1953	52	49	49	49	1953	52	49	49	49
1954	53	50	50	50	1954	53	50	50	50	1954	53	50	50	50	1954	53	50	50	50
1955	54	51	51	51	1955	54	51	51	51	1955	54	51	51	51	1955	54	51	51	51
1956	55	52	52	52	1956	55	52	52	52	1956	55	52	52	52	1956	55	52	52	52
1957	56	53	53	53	1957	56	53	53	53	1957	56	53	53	53	1957	56	53	53	53
1958	57	54	54	54	1958	57	54	54	54	1958	57	54	54	54	1958	57	54	54	54
1959	58	55	55	55	1959	58	55	55	55	1959	58	55	55	55	1959	58	55	55	55
1960	59	56	56	56	1960	59	56	56	56	1960	59	56	56	56	1960	59	56	56	56
1961	60	57	57	57	1961	60	57	57	57	1961	60	57	57	57	1961	60	57	57	57
1962	61	58	58	58	1962	61	58	58	58	1962	61	58	58	58	1962	61	58	58	58
1963	62	59	59	59	1963	62	59	59	59	1963	62	59	59	59	1963	62	59	59	59
1964	63	60	60	60	1964	63	60	60	60	1964	63	60	60	60	1964	63	60	60	60
1965	64	61	61	61	1965	64	61	61	61	1965	64	61	61	61	1965	64	61	61	61
1966	65	62	62	62	1966	65	62	62	62	1966	65	62	62	62	1966	65	62	62	62
1967	66	63	63	63	1967	66	63	63	63	1967	66	63	63	63	1967	66	63	63	63
1968	67	64	64	64	1968	67	64	64	64	1968	67	64	64	64	1968	67	64	64	64
1969	68	65	65	65	1969	68	65	65	65	1969	68	65	65	65	1969	68	65	65	65
1970	69	66	66	66	1970	69	66	66	66	1970	69	66	66	66	1970	69	66	66	66
1971	70	67	67	67	1971	70	67	67	67	1971	70	67	67	67	1971	70	67	67	67
1972	71	68	68	68	1972	71	68	68	68	1972	71	68	68	68	1972	71	68	68	68

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 18, 1972

High	Low	Div.	in \$	Net
1914	13	10	10	10
1915	14	11	11	11
1916	15	12	12	12
1917	16	13	13	13
1918	17	14	14	14
1919	18	15	15	15
1920	19	16	16	16
1921	20	17	17	17
1922	21	18	18	18
1923	22	19	19	19
1924	23	20	20	20
1925	24	21	21	21
1926	25	22	22	22
1927	26	23	23	23
1928	27	24	24	24
1929	28	25	25	25
1930	29	26	26	26
1931	30	27	27	27
1932	31	28	28	28
1933	32	29	29	29
1934	33	30	30	30
1935	34	31	31	31
1936	35	32	32	32
1937	36	33	33	33
1938	37	34	34	34
1939	38	35	35	35
1940	39	36	36	36
1941	40	37	37	37
1942	41	38	38	38
1943	42	39	39	39
1944	43	40	40	40
1945	44	41	41	41
1946	45	42	42	42
1947	46	43	43	43
1948	47	44	44	44
1949	48	45	45	45
1950	49	46	46	46
1951	50	47	47	47
1952	51	48	48	48
1953	52	49	49	49
1954	53	50	50	50
1955	54	51	51	51
1956	55	52	52	52
1957	56	53	53	53
1958	57	54	54	54
1959	58	55	55	55
1960	59	56	56	56
1961	60	57	57	57
1962	61	58	58	58
1963	62	59	59	59
1964	63	60	60	60
1965	64	61	61	61
1966	65	62	62	62
1967	66	63	63	63
1968	67	64	64	64
1969	68	65	65	65
1970	69	66	66	66
1971	70	67	67	67
1972	71	68	68	68

EEC Taking 1st Step On Monetary Union

(Continued from Page 1)

The European currencies to be pegged to the dollar. Under new rules agreed to last Dec. 18, currencies can move 2.25 percent above and 2.25 percent below newly defined "central rates" against the dollar. This refers to the fluctuations that all currencies experience in day-to-day buying and selling in foreign exchange. Central bank interventions prevent the limits from being breached.

Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou agreed last week to propose to the other governments that, in the new monetary arrangement, the community's currencies swing through only half the area currently theoretically permissible.

In other words, the Belgian franc, the Dutch guilder, the West German mark, the French franc and the Italian lira would have a range of only 1.125 percent below and 1.125 percent above the dollar.

At present, the distance between the Belgian franc, the strongest currency, now pressed against the

upper limits, and the Italian lira, the weakest currency in the EEC, is 9 percent.

Source said the formal agreement that is expected to emerge from secret conversations that have taken place at various levels within the community so far involves the following:

• A declaration to the foreign exchange market that by a set date, perhaps the middle of April, the maximum full range of fluctuation will be 2.25 percent.

• An expectation that with this knowledge the foreign exchange dealers will begin working immediately through arbitrage, short sales and other market instruments to narrow the margins themselves.

It represents, a pragmatic, laissez-faire solution to the ticklish problem of establishing a community decision-making mechanism that would guide the EEC's currencies as a bloc.

But as experts pointed out, it simply postpones a decision about the decision-making center that will inevitably have to be taken if monetary union progresses.

Implicit in the establishment of a common currency is centralized political control.

While the Six, supported by the British government, badly want to create a European monetary identity, they are not yet advanced enough in political cooperation to move very far in what all the governments describe simply as "the experiment."

Unions Set Mutual Aid In U.K., Italy

MILAN, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ)—Chemical workers' unions in Italy and Britain are increasing their collaboration and apparent

ly have come closer than any other group to establishing an international policy of support during labor conflicts.

In the long term such a formal union would replace ad hoc requests by unions during strikes or support from unions in other countries.

Officials of Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL), a Communist-dominated union that is one of Italy's "big three," say that chemical workers in Britain and Italy have drawn up formal commitments of mutual support.

The union sector, especially the Dunlop-Pirelli group, but also including the French Michelin

factories in Britain, is likely to be the first affected by the new policy.

In contrast, West German coal miners refused a request by British mining unions to try to block German export of coal to Britain during the current coal strike.

The Germans also declined a request to supply funds for British miners' benefits.

The CGIL officials, in describing recent talks with British unions, said their initial interest centered on the Milan plants and the Dunlop and Michelin factories in Britain. The Pirelli-Dunlop group employs more than 10,000 in Britain, at seven factories.

Industrial observers have believed that such international cooperation is a natural outgrowth of multinationalism among companies, especially within the Common Market.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Toyo Kogyo, Ford to Resume Talks

Toyo Kogyo says it has agreed to resume talks with Ford concerning an affiliation of the two firms. Company officials say the decision was reached at a meeting between Kohji Matsuda, Toyo Kogyo's president, and Will Scott, a Ford vice-president. They say a new round of discussions will be held "somewhere in the United States soon." Mr. Matsuda is scheduled to visit Arizona in March to watch the Hiroshima Carp, a professional baseball team owned by the Japanese automaker, in training. The two companies first started negotiating in 1968. They have discussed both an agreement for technical cooperation and a plan under which Ford would acquire a minority interest in Toyo Kogyo. The Japanese company is primarily known for its rotary-engine-powered automobiles, which are marketed abroad under the Mazda brand name.

BCAL Gets Transatlantic Route

British Caledonian Airways (BCAL) has obtained permission from the British Air Transport Licensing Board to begin scheduled transatlantic flights to New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. The recently created independent airline had been facing stiff opposition to its transatlantic flight request from British Overseas Airways Corp. Caledonian plans to inaugurate its services April 1, 1973. The licenses last for 15 years and the airline can operate from Gatwick, London's second airport, and minor airports including Birmingham, Manchester and Prestwick. BOAC chairman Keith Granville criticized the decision.

U.S. Treasury Study Warns

Fewer Jobless Means More Inflation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ)—Reducing the unemployment rate to 4 percent of the labor force would risk an inflation rate of 4 percent or higher, a confidential Treasury staff study warns. The document, which was not intended for publication, supports the reluctance of administration officials to reaffirm their previously stated goal of a 4 percent jobless rate as representing "full employment."

The study cautions that even the administration's interim goal of getting the jobless rate down from the 1971 average of 5.9 percent to near 5 percent by the end of 1972 would bring the labor market to the brink of new inflationary wage strains.

With stimulative fiscal and monetary policies, the jobless rate "may be lowered to 5 percent" by late 1972 if the number of job seekers does not increase unduly, the study says. But it adds that such a reduction "might represent the maximum benefit from the cyclical expansion without unleashing unwanted inflationary repercussions."

He said, "The plain fact is that 19 airlines are at this moment flying thousands of empty seats between Europe and the United States." The decision "can only worsen that situation and work against BOAC's strenuous efforts to fill these seats with cheaper fares," he added.

U.S. Filter, Slick Propose Merger

U.S. Filter Corp. and Slick Corp. have announced a preliminary merger agreement that would make U.S. Filter the surviving company with Slick common shareholders owning about 78 percent of the then outstanding 5.5 million shares. The plan calls for each Slick common share to be exchanged for one share of U.S. Filter common, and each share of Slick's presently outstanding convertible preferred stock to be exchanged for one share of a new U.S. Filter convertible preferred. The merger is subject to approval of a definitive agreement of directors and shareholders and certain creditors of both companies. U.S. Filter's products include filtration equipment for the food and beverage industry. Slick makes air-pollution-control equipment and specialty chemicals.

Pirelli Warns Workers on Violence

Industria Pirelli warns that recent outbreaks of disorder and violence at its Biococca plant in Milan could paralyze production if they continue. In a statement which is being displayed at the entry to the factory, the company says the steady worsening of the situation, including absenteeism and damage to offices, is having an increasingly serious effect on production and labor relations. It adds it is taking disciplinary and legal action against some of those involved.

U.S. Revises GNP for '71 4th Quarter

Downward Change Due To Increase in Inflation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—Real gross national product for the fourth 1971 quarter was revised downward to a 5.8 percent annual rate from a preliminary 6.1 percent rate, the Commerce Department reported today. It said the revision was due to an upward revision in the inflation rate.

The inflation factor, or "GNP deflator," was revised up to a 1.7 percent annual rate from a 1.5 percent rate.

The nominal GNP, including inflation and real output, was revised down by one decimal point to a 7.6 percent annual growth rate in the quarter from a 7.7 percent expansion.

The value of gross national product for the fourth quarter was revised downward by an insignificant \$100 million to \$1,072.9 billion from \$1,073 billion.

The marginal downward revision in nominal GNP for the fourth quarter was too slight to have any effect on the average for the year, which remains unchanged at \$1,046.8 billion.

The final real growth figure of 5.8 percent for the fourth quarter compares with annual expansion rates of 2.7 percent in the third quarter, 3.4 percent in the second quarter and 8 percent in the opening post-recession quarter of the year.

The revised 1.7 percent inflation rate, which benefited from the administration's stabilization program, compares with annual rate deflators of 2.5 percent in the third quarter, 4.3 percent in the second quarter and 5.4 percent in the first quarter.

Fed Says Orders For U.S. Bills Were a Mistake

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ)—The Federal Reserve System, which bewildered the money market by putting in large buy orders for U.S. government securities early this week then selling sizable amounts early Thursday, admitted the transactions were all a mistake.

The confusion reached a high point Thursday when the Fed sold a large amount of Treasury bills, causing some money specialists to wonder whether the system had abruptly changed its easy-money policy. Only the day before, the system had been pumping money into the market with huge purchases of government issues.

But the Fed quickly cleared matters up at its weekly press conference. It offered this explanation: "It's computer system, designed to inject funds into the banking system."

When the computer error was discovered, the Fed decided to undo its overly-generous injection by selling bills, taking the money back out.

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Long Weekend Brings Wall St. Price Decline

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT)—The pace of trading slowed and New York Stock Exchange prices skidded lower today as Wall Street moved into a holiday weekend.

The markets will be closed Monday in observance of Washington's Birthday holiday. Lethargic trading just prior to long weekends has become an increasingly typical occurrence.

Volume ebbed to 16.6 million shares, down sharply from yesterday's booming 22.8 million. The Dow Jones industrial average headed lower from the opening bell and closed at 917.52, down 4.51 for the session.

Price changes throughout the

Not generally were moderate. Some analysts suggested that President Nixon's voyage to China had stolen the attention of investors, who were hoping that some favorable developments would come out of it.

Three paper stocks—Weyerhaeuser, International and Crown Zellerbach—suddenly appeared on the active list, all in response to block trades.

Weyerhaeuser closed up 5 3/8 at 44 3/4 as the session's second most-active stock. International closed at 33 5/8, down 5/8, while Crown Zellerbach closed at 27 1/2, down 3/4.

"Because of cyclical strength in the economy as a whole, the paper industry will be coming into a period in which its business will experience considerably improved demand," Argus Research commented in a report issued earlier in the week.

Motors were narrowly mixed, and steel pointed slightly lower. Radio was steady.

On the bond market corporates and governments closed little changed on the day in quiet trading, easing modest losses earlier in the day.

For the week as a whole, both the corporate and government sectors showed comfortable net gains.

Company Reports

Addressograph-Multigraph

Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 101.9 88.1
Profits (millions)... 3.1 1.5
Per Share... 0.39 0.18

First Half
Revenue (millions)... 198.4 194.7
Profits (millions)... 4.5 2.0
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.56 0.25

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 150.4 138.0
Profits (millions)... 3.87 1.34
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.30 0.11

Year
Revenue (millions)... 499.3 487.98
Profits (millions)... 11.65 10.28
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.35 1.00

Crown Cork & Seal
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 102.3 102.7
Profits (millions)... 8.93 6.19
Per Share... 0.35 0.30

Year
Revenue (millions)... 448.4 414.2
Profits (millions)... 28.47 25.96
Per Share... 1.41 1.26

Grumman
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 204.79 184.27
Profits (millions)... 18.32 17.97
Per Share... 0.82 0.61

Year
Revenue (millions)... 720.69 672.87
Profits (millions)... 62.4 68.08
Per Share... 2.13 2.26

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 158.5 154.1
Profits (millions)... 11.11 4.78
Per Share... 4.46 0.69

Year
Revenue (millions)... 600.7 595.4
Profits (millions)... 17.99 20.27
Per Share... 2.73 2.90

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 506.05 556.28
Profits (millions)... 26.73 20.21
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.92 1.35

Year
Revenue (millions)... 2,089.5 2,050.7
Profits (millions)... 70.81 75.12
Per Share (Diluted)... 3.78 4.05

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 223.5 206.3
Profits (millions)... 18.31 16.42
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.85 0.76

Year
Revenue (millions)... 830.2 784.5
Profits (millions)... 63.45 50.04
Per Share (Diluted)... 2.83 2.50

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 1,547.0 1,585.0
Profits (millions)... 67.3 79.2
Per Share... 1.92 2.40

Year
Revenue (millions)... 152.7 178.0
Profits (millions)... 16.58 5.77
Per Share... 1.52 1.43

Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,547.0 1,585.0
Profits (millions)... 67.3 79.2
Per Share... 1.92 2.40

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Year
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Year
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Per Share... 1.92 2.40

GE Earnings Jump 43.6% During 1971

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—General Electric Co. earnings fell 7.8 percent in the fourth quarter, although for the full year profit rose a whopping 43.6 percent, the company reported today.

Fourth-quarter net was \$154 million, or 85 cents a share, down from \$167 million, or 92 cents, in the same period of 1970. Sales rose 8.2 percent to \$2.73 billion from the previous \$2.57 billion.

On the year, profit was \$871.6 million, or \$2.60 a share, versus \$538.5 million, or \$1.81, in 1970. Sales rose 8 percent to \$9.43 billion from \$8.73 billion in 1970.

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-1971-72- Stocks and Bonds					-1971-72- Stocks and Bonds					-1971-72- Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net
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1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds					Sterling Bonds				
High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net
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European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices					In local currencies				
High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net
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European Gold Markets

Feb. 18, 1972					Feb. 19, 1972				
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Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 18, 1972					Feb. 19, 1972				
High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net
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International Stock Indexes

Feb. 18, 1972					Feb. 19, 1972				
High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net
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Market Summary

Feb. 18, 1972					Feb. 19, 1972				
High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	Net
1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	1971-72- Stocks and Bonds

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PEANUTS



B. C.



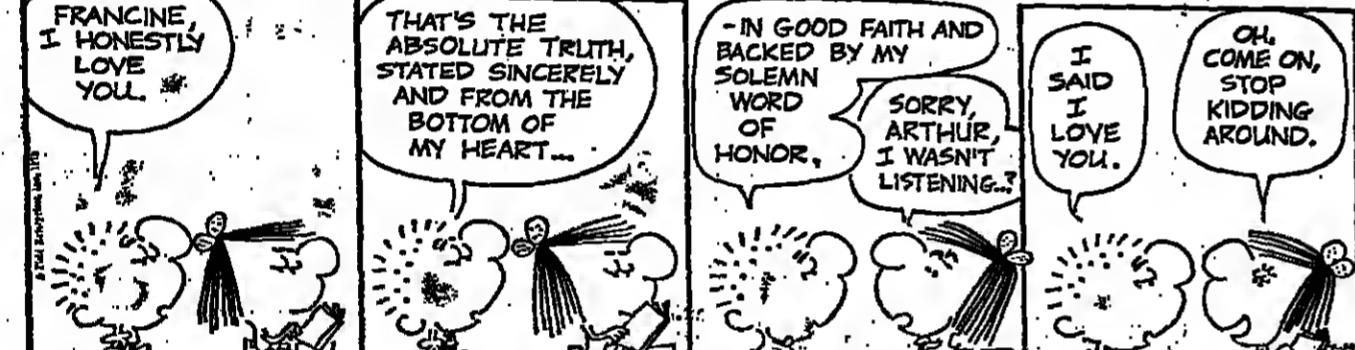
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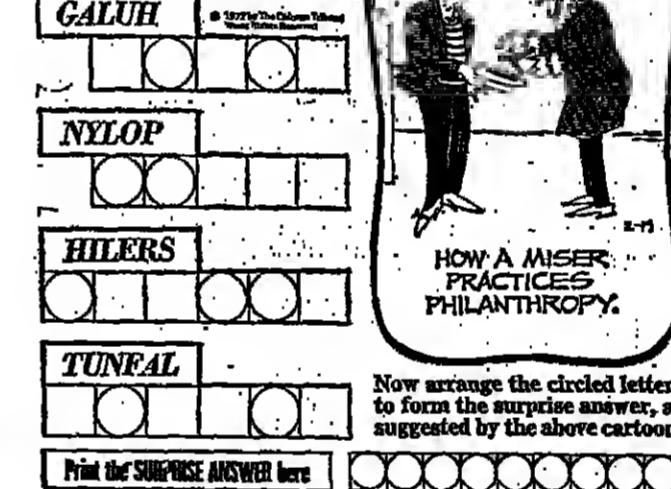
DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU MEAN THAT CAKE IS JUST GONNA STAND AROUND ALL DRESSED UP LIKE THAT 'TIL TONIGHT?"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

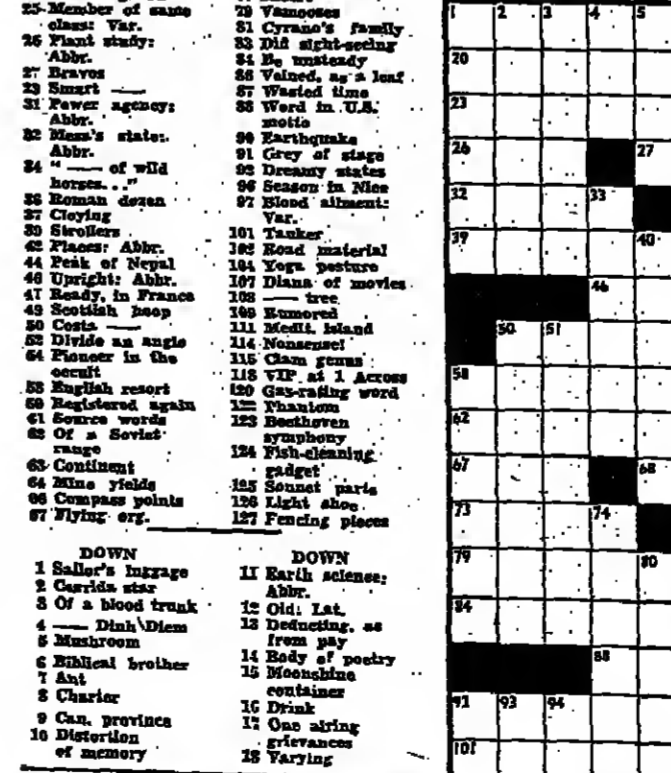
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: DERRY BLAID SLEIGH FACADE

Answer: What the tattoo artist turned gunman down on his victims—BEARS



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

BOOKS

LUGGING VEGETABLES TO NANTUCKET

By Peter Klappert. Yale University Press. 67 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

At a recent reception given by the New School for Yevgeny Yevushenko, I learned that the Soviet poet's books are published in printings running to hundreds of thousands. Then a distinguished American poet said that, when he was visiting Russia, he was asked to confess the size of his book's printings. The novelist John Cheever got up and told a story about driving through a Russian city with Mr. Yevushenko at the wheel. After dramatically breaking just about every traffic law, they were finally stopped by two policemen who asked the poet for his license. On seeing his name and recognizing him, they handed it back, crying "Go! Go and write us more beautiful poems!"

Now, Mr. Yevushenko is a good poet, but not that good. There are other factors influencing the size of these printings. For one thing, there aren't all that many readable new books published in Russia. And then people are not distracted from them to the degree that we are by television, movies, the theater or the other temptations of relative affluence. Nor does their technology abstract them from the texture of life as much as ours does. In fact, the average Soviet citizen lives very close to things. He couldn't afford to get away from them if he wanted to. And this texture makes up a large part of Mr. Yevushenko's poetry.

I got the feeling, that night at the New School, that the distinctive texture of American life was not getting a fair shake: There were lots of people present who were aware of it only in terms of air pollution, ecological suicide, the war in Vietnam and so on. Others—a minority—are beginning to realize that this is an incomplete and damaging view and they're trying to do something about it. There is a spate of movies right now, for example, about earlier, more "American" eras in our history. And people are squinting all over the landscape, trying to see nature again. They are taking sensitively courses or treatments in an attempt to learn how to feel the feel of things: One popular book advises lovers to wash one another's feet with water.

What I propose instead is that we wash one another's feet in poetry. And we can start with Peter Klappert's "Lugging Vegetables to Nantucket." His book has just been published as the winning volume from some 500 manuscripts submitted in the 1970 Yale Younger Poets competition. Unless you buy it, he will probably be read only by the 499 losers, read altogether objectively. And he deserves better, because he knows things that you don't. In fact, to take it a bit further, he knows things that President Nixon doesn't know, that the Knapp Commission doesn't know—and you listen to them, don't you?

"How the hell can you expect me to read poetry?" you'll say. "I can't even understand the stuff." Well, try to tell me that you understand Beckett, or Flaubert, or Gaudier, or Auden. But you don't have to understand them

—or Peter Klappert either. You can experience them. It is the great triumph of our time that the American public has learned to enjoy—even to applaud—what it doesn't understand. The Museum of Modern Art is never empty, nor the Whitney. And "Lugging Vegetables to Nantucket" is a museum too—a little museum of modern feelings and perceptions, one that's a lot easier to come to terms with than op, pop or abstract expressionist painting. Especially when you have Stanley Kunitz playing the perfect host in the introduction, serving cocktails and more d'oeuvres, helping you feel at home in this strange place.

If you can learn to play golf, tennis or bridge, you can learn to read poetry—because poetry has changed. It has "prepared a face to meet the faces that it will meet"—including yours. It is no longer academic, forbiddingly erudite, full of allusions to other books you haven't read. Poetry today is sexy—not so much in the sense of mere content, but in its texture, its directness, its "feel" of ideas. It lays its hand on parts of you that no one has ever touched before—and if you can accept it, it feels wonderful.

Poetry has always been under suspicion in American life. It has been thought precious, delicate—even classified. And with some justice, for it is delicate. Just as a male dancer dares to move in ways that would make the average man feel uncomfortable, or at least self-conscious, so poetry dares you to feel tender, or awed, or all-out loving. But poetry is not only tender. It is tough too, especially about people.

It points a rude, accusing finger at our cowardice, our timidity in matters of sensibility. Listen to Peter Klappert, writing first of love, and you'll see what I mean: "She arched her heart up from the mattress and took the room into her eyes. 'She aches enthusiasm...' 'She wants a prominence she cannot climb/ Or plenty of time to herself.' 'Why can't we go somewhere and talk about dichotomies?'"

"There's some who say she put death up her dress and some say that she saw her, pour it down/ It's not the sort of thing you want to press."

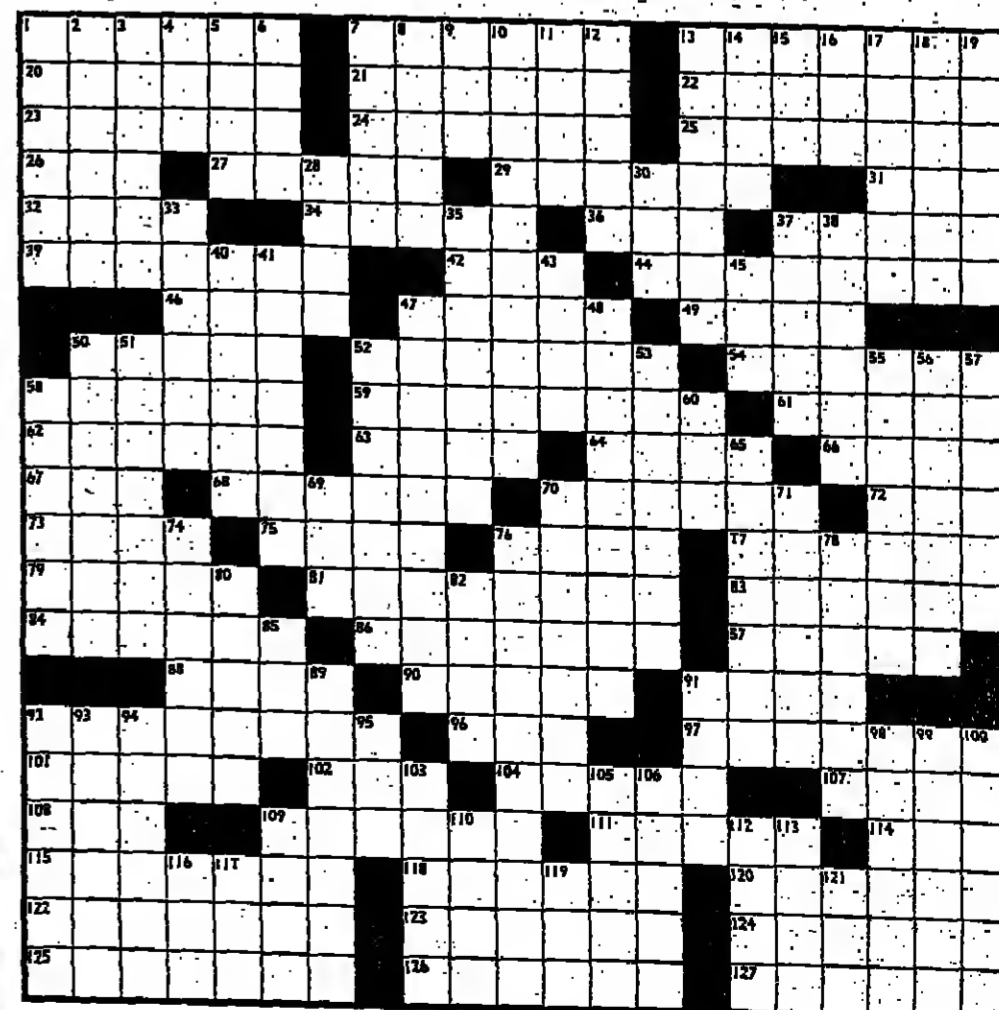
Mr. Klappert can say, to all of us, "Do you plead filthy or not filthy?" He quotes the "Doan of Menopause": "If you see something ugly, run it over." He regrets that "one is so seldom struck by lightning." There are many other rich and unexpected things too, but since I have to choose, I'd like to leave you with this: "It may have been a waste of time/ from here, to go back through/ and hear myself confess that I am an ex-florist, to harangue myself in the greenhouse, to hear the echoes that would have been there, to prune and prune and pick the silvered glass, witness the execution of an act of love/sweep together one last confusion of orchids, and take them for myself."

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

IN GOOD SPIRITS—By Elizabeth A. Yaro



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Ski Victory Completed By Haaker

Britt Lafforgue Captures Slalom

RANFF, Alberta, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Erik Haaker of Norway and Britt Lafforgue of France, both eliminated by spills during the Sapporo Winter Olympics, swept to victory today in a Canadian World Cup Alpine skiing meet.

"I made it," said the 19-year-old Haaker as he combined time of 1 minute 30.95 seconds for the two heats of the men's giant slalom, dashed on the board. He was followed down the 41 gates by Sepp Heckelhammer of West Germany, who captured second place with 2:42.26. Third position went to Robert Schenkel of Italy with a combined time of 2:43.26.

Earlier this afternoon, Britt Lafforgue got her third straight women's World Cup slalom victory by covering the course with a two-run time of 87.53 seconds.

Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Vt., was second after leading in the first heat. Her combined time was 88.00 seconds. Third place went to Florence Stanger of France, who had a time of 88.17 seconds.

Only 13 girls finished the two runs out of 41 starters.

Among those who were disqualified because of falls or missed gates were Austrian World Cup leader Anne-Marie Proell, Michelle Jacot of France and Judy Crawford of Canada. Marie-Thérèse Nadig of Switzerland did not compete.

The men's victory was Haaker's second in the World Cup. He won the giant slalom in St. Moritz, Switzerland, earlier in the season.

Haaker, who had led after the first run at Sapporo, hit a fall in the second heat and was disqualified. "This time, I wanted revenge and I wanted to prove to everybody that I could do it," he said.

Henri Duvalard of France, the leader in the World Cup, finished a 12th position and the World Cup runner-up, Jean-Noel Augert of France, finished 14th.

Although temperatures dropped yesterday after snow-freeding weather almost turned the course into slush, officials canceled a second men's giant slalom, scheduled for here after being canceled at Val Gardena, Italy, earlier this season.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Britt Lafforgue, France	45.96-44.28-87.53
2. Barbara Cochran, Vt.	45.98-44.31-88.00
3. Florence Stanger, France	45.91-44.26-88.17
4. Heidi Mittermaier, West Germany	45.83-43.65-89.12
5. Gertrude Gabi, Austria	45.48-43.30-88.78
6. Isabelle Mir, France	46.94-45.53-93.15
7. Gini Barthold, Britain	45.88-45.89-92.33
8. Rosemary, West Germany	46.18-46.18-92.33
9. Margie Connelley, U.S.	47.54-47.54-95.11
10. Cheryl Schenkel, U.S.	47.17-48.14-95.21



A LEG UP ON VICTORY—Erik Haaker of Norway, en route to best time in first leg of World Cup giant slalom in Ranff, Alberta, Thursday. He also recorded the best run on Friday to easily capture the Alpine skiing event in the Canadian meet.

Hodler Denies FIS Broke Word to Schranz

From Wire Dispatches

CHAMPS, Feb. 18.—Hodler, president of the International Ski Federation (FIS), today denied that the FIS had broken its word to Austria's Karl Schranz by deciding not to hold special men's world championship Alpine skiing races.

Schranz was barred from competing in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, for professionalism by the International Olympic Committee, and there had been talk that the FIS would stage its own world championship for him. Schranz has won the World Cup, and also world championship races, but hasn't captured an Olympic gold medal.

Hodler said in a communiqué here today that he had learned from the press that Schranz had written to the Austrian Ski Federation, accusing the FIS of breaking its word.

"If Schranz really made this accusation, the communiqué said, it was in direct contradiction of a telegram which Hodler received from the Austrian skier last week.

Hodler said the telegram, sent from Innsbruck, Austria, on Feb. 8, read: "Have learnt of intention to count result of FIS World Cup also as world championship. Would find this solution ideal."

The communiqué added that the FIS decided two days later, on Feb. 11, to abandon all ideas of holding a separate competition for world championship medals in men's Alpine skiing.

This decision had been taken in the light of Schranz's telegram. Hodler ended his communiqué by saying that the FIS had "expressly left open (the decision) whether to give the world championship title and medals on the basis of the World Cup standings."

and that's how the cramps developed. But anyway, the fight shouldn't have been stopped. I know Emilie was behind at the time, especially the way they score down there."

That loss made it even easier for Griffith to line up opponents. He was invited to Madison Square Garden, which was once his home club. But the enemy was Danny McAlone, a fighter of Irish descent from the borough of Queens in New York City. Griffith was "boiled, and he went on to pummel McAlone."

Last month, Anaheim, Calif., had aspirations for the then-undefeated Armando Munoz and dared Griffith to step into the local lion's den. Munoz came out a tamed kitty.

And last year, before Monahan, Madison Square Garden, the melting pot of boxing, imported Nessim ("Call me Max") Cohen, a French Moroccan-born Jew, New York boxing desperately needed a Chasidic hero. Griffith stopped that kosher scheme.

There was also a trip to San Francisco to ruin the reputation of Rafael Gutierrez, and an excursion to Las Vegas, Nev., to end the myth of Jordan Red Lopez.

It is now Kechichian's turn, though he has not even reached the stature of some of Griffith's other victims. In fact, he has nothing to lose, not even his French super-welterweight crown.

Just Look Good

Kechichian doesn't have to beat Griffith, just look good. That's all you can expect from a man who has had only 23 pro fights, which include two losses, one to "Call me Max."

Griffith is a superb two-handed craftsman, a body-digger who brings your arms down and then pounds to the head. That is also Kechichian's style, something he learned in 125 amateur fights, most of which he fought while a member of the Soviet Army.

"But amateur boxing is like a sprint," Griffith says. "You fight three rounds and it is quickly finished. There really is no time for body work. Professional fighting is like the 10,000 meters. It might even be more enduring Monday night for the Armenian who returned to France, where he was born—in 1967 from Armenia, to where his parents had returned in the late 1960s."

The Armenian populace of Paris gave a reception earlier this week for both fighters, and present was Georges Guetary, the former French lover who lost Leslie Caron to Gene Kelly in "An American in Paris."

"Don't forget," Guetary said to Griffith, "you now live in New Jersey and that's no place for a champion like you to stay and fight." No place for even an ex-champion.

Emilie Griffith

... training in Paris

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U.S. Indoor Championship

2d-Seed Richey Upset By Orantes in Tennis

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—Miguel Orantes of Spain upset second-seeded Cliff Richey yesterday in the \$55,000 National Indoor tennis tournament.

The Spanish left-hander, using sharply angled volleys and spin serves, beat Richey, of Sarasota, Fla., 6-1, 6-4.

Defending champion Clark Graebner of New York also advanced to the quarterfinals, with a 6-1, 6-1 victory over Floridian Brian Gottfried.

Orantes's ailing serve far to Richey's backhand had him lunging with weak returns that Orantes easily put away. With the

second set even, 4-4, Richey, serving at 30-40, stumbled under a shallow lob and missed an easy overhead. Orantes then served out the match.

In other matches, Jaime Fillol of Chile eliminated Roscoe Tanner of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 7-6, 6-4, and Pakistani Haroon Rahim ousted Jim Connors of Belleville, Ill., 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Laver Beats Taylor

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia breezed past Roger Taylor of Britain today, 6-4, 6-2, and gained the semifinals of a \$50,000 World Championship Tennis tournament. Laver will meet Tom Okker of the Netherlands in a semifinal match tomorrow. Okker disposed of ninth-seeded Roy Emerson of Australia, 7-6, 6-0.

It was revenge for Laver, who bowed to Taylor in Laver sets in the quarterfinals of the Canadian Open here last year.

Mrs. King Bows

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., was upset by Betty Stove of the Netherlands, 7-6, 7-6, in a semifinal match of a \$20,000 Virginia Slims women's pro tennis tournament.

In other matches, Judy Dalton of Australia beat Julie Heldman of Houston, 7-5, 6-4; Valerie Ziegenfuss of San Diego eliminated Francine Barr of France, 7-5, 6-4; and Rosemary Casals of San Francisco beat Wendy Overton of Chevy Chase, Md., 6-1, 6-0.

S. Africa Gets Rugby Invitation

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The New Zealand Rugby Union today formally invited the South African Rugby Board to send a team on tour here next year despite threats last month by New Zealand anti-apartheid groups of "an open declaration of war" if the invitation were extended.

Jack Sullivan, chairman of the Rugby Union, said a telegram with the invitation was sent this morning. South Africa's Springboks toured Australia last year, and the visit stirred up violence which caused it to be a financial flop because of the funds spent guarding the players on and off the field.

1,500 Paris Armenians Should Be Wrong, Boxer Griffith Finishes on Top as Bad Guy

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—One thousand five hundred Armenians have paid in the hopes of seeing Emilie Griffith lose Monday night.

Nowadays, Griffith is the bad guy wherever he goes and so he goes everywhere. Bad guys have been known to finish first.

The local lion this week is Jacques Kechichian, an Armenian in Paris. One third of the seats for Monday's 10-round fight at the Palais des Sports have been purchased by Kechichian's countryfolk, and the other 3,000 places are available to Parisians curious to see what the super-welterweight champion of France can do against the former welterweight and middleweight champion of the world.

During the past decade, Griffith has been the welterweight champion three times and the middleweight champion twice. He has lost his last three attempts to regain a title. He is 34, has had a total of 88 fights over 15 years, winning 75, losing 12 and fighting one "no contest." According to tradition in the wear-and-tear boxing game, he should be ready to become a trial horse for aspiring local favorites. But Griffith never did like losing.

"Always the Villain"

"Wherever we go," says Gil Clancy, Griffith's manager, "Emilie is always the villain. We don't mind it," he said, because that is how Griffith finds easy fights, and purses, and keeps in shape for another chance at the world middleweight title.

The champion now is Carlos Monzon of Argentina, who repulsed Griffith's challenge in Buenos Aires at the end of last year by stopping him in the 14th round.

"Emilie got cramps in his legs because he knew he had to come to Monahan and knock him out to win down there," said Clancy. "He's not used to always lunging at a taller fighter—which you never do—

and that's how the cramps developed. But anyway, the fight shouldn't have been stopped. I know Emilie was behind at the time, especially the way they score down there."

That loss made it even easier for Griffith to line up opponents. He was invited to Madison Square Garden, which was once his home club. But the enemy was Danny McAlone, a fighter of Irish descent from the borough of Queens in New York City. Griffith was "boiled, and he went on to pummel McAlone."

Last month, Anaheim, Calif., had aspirations for the then-undefeated Armando Munoz and dared Griffith to step into the local lion's den. Munoz came out a tamed kitty.

And last year, before Monahan, Madison Square Garden, the melting pot of boxing, imported Nessim ("Call me Max") Cohen, a French Moroccan-born Jew, New York boxing desperately needed a Chasidic hero. Griffith stopped that kosher scheme.

There was also a trip to San Francisco to ruin the reputation of Rafael Gutierrez, and an excursion to Las Vegas, Nev., to end the myth of Jordan Red Lopez.

It is now Kechichian's turn, though he has not even reached the stature of some of Griffith's other victims. In fact, he has nothing to lose, not even his French super-welterweight crown.

Just Look Good

Kechichian doesn't have to beat Griffith, just look good. That's all you can expect from a man who has had only 23 pro fights, which include two losses, one to "Call me Max."

Griffith is a superb two-handed craftsman, a body-digger who brings your arms down and then pounds to the head. That is also Kechichian's style, something he learned in 125 amateur fights, most of which he fought while a member of the Soviet Army.

"But amateur boxing is like a sprint," Griffith says. "You fight three rounds and it is quickly finished. There really is no time for body work. Professional fighting is like the 10,000 meters. It might even be more enduring Monday night for the Armenian who returned to France, where he was born—in 1967 from Armenia, to where his parents had returned in the late 1960s."

The Armenian populace of Paris gave a reception earlier this week for both fighters, and present was Georges Guetary, the former French lover who lost Leslie Caron to Gene Kelly in "An American in Paris."

"Don't forget," Guetary said to Griffith, "you now live in New Jersey and that's no place for a champion like you to stay and fight." No place for even an ex-champion.

Emilie Griffith

... training in Paris

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Center Chones Tells Marquette He Has Signed With ABA Nets

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18 (AP).—Marquette University's center Jim Chones has signed a contract to play for the New York Nets of the American Basketball Association, the school's president said early today.

The Rev. John Raynor said the 6-foot-11 junior had informed Warren coach Al McGuire of the action late last night. Chones has averaged 20.6 points and 11.9 rebounds a game in leading second-ranked Marquette to 21 straight victories this season.

"We at Marquette wish Jim every success in his new venture," Raynor said. "Jim has represented the university well both on and off the court."

The Marquette president said that Chones still intended to get his college degree. "I look forward to presenting Jim his bachelor's degree at a future Marquette commencement," he said.

Cougars Trying to Block Jump

Court Order Bars McDaniels From Basketball for 10 Days

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 18 (AP).—The Carolina Cougars of the American Basketball Association have obtained a restraining order prohibiting Jim McDaniels from playing with any other basketball team, specifically the Seattle SuperSonics of the National Basketball Association, for 10 days.

Judge James G. Eason of Guilford County Superior Court issued the order this morning. A Cougar spokesman said the state court system had jurisdiction in the McDaniels case because he is still a resident of North Carolina.

The Munchak Corp., owner of the Cougars, also filed a complaint saying McDaniels repudiated his contract when he signed with Seattle and asked that a summons be issued requiring him to appear in court in Greensboro to answer the charge.

Yesterday, the SuperSonics announced that they had signed McDaniels to a six-year contract. The 7-foot-tall center, who was averaging 26.3 points and 14 rebounds a game for Carolina, declined to spell out the reasons he was jumping the Cougars. The terms of his new pact were not disclosed.

In a suit seeking \$1 million in damages by the Cougars and an order to stop an attorney from allegedly interfering with the player, the Cougars contend that McDaniels first signed with them in November, 1970, early in his senior year when he was still playing for Western Kentucky. Western Kentucky officials said today they had no evidence McDaniels signed when he was playing college ball.

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